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THE MUNCIE TIMES



Dr. Benjamin E. Mays

Also Serving • • Anderson, Marion, Richmond and New Castle Communities.

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"Whatever you do, strive to do it so well that no man living and no man dead and no man yet to be born could do it any better."

January is Dr. Martin L. King, Jr. Birthday and Holiday Month.

Greenwoods Defy Racism; Move Into White Community

It was a sneak attack that got her and her family into their dream northeast Muncie neighborhood, after 4 years of living in student quarters at Ball State University's Anthony Apartments. Attempts to rent, buy or build the kind of home they wanted had repeatedly been thwarted by racism.

In 1965, a Jewish family secretly sold them a house in northwest Muncie. They secretly moved into the house. Some of the neighbors regarded her as a maid, because this was the

first African American family to move in. Some of them were upset. "Once some of them saw we were black, they didn't want us here. Some of them were actually horrified. It was a very difficult introduction to Muncie," said Dr. Theresa M. Winfrey Greenwood, "when all we wanted was just a nice home, like everyone else. But there were also some white friends who helped us."

Even now, more than 26 years later, Greenwood is tickled by the experience. "Sometimes when I don't want to be bothered by the salesmen who come to the house, I just tell them that I am the maid. They believe it," she said.

Diet Slowly, Carefully

New Year's Day means starting back on a diet for many Americans. However, new research reveals that dieters need to take it slow and seriously.

A new study found that people who lose and then regain weight often, called weight cycling, no matter what their average weight, are at a greater risk of developing heart disease and suffering a heart-related death than those whose weight remains relatively constant.

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"The neighborhood has changed a lot. Many of those who didn't want us here are gone. More faculty have moved into the area. A number of other blacks have also moved into this area." She requested that the neighborhood should not be identified, to prevent "reopening old wounds."

Facing discrimination is nothing new to Greenwood, a Ball State assistant professor of elementary education who teaches in the gifted program at Burriss Laboratory School. During a recent conversation in her living room, she recounted her numerous but winning confrontations with racial discrimination.

She was born in Cairo, (cont. on pg. 3)



Dr. Theresa M. Winfrey Greenwood

AZT Also Combats AIDS Among Blacks, Other Minorities, Women

The benefits of AZT, in delaying disease progression AIDS among the HIV-infected population, also apply to HIV-infected African-Americans, Hispanics, women, and former users of injection drugs, according to research supported by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

The report was published in the Nov. 20 Journal of

the American Medical Association.

Previously, the benefits of AZT--for early intervention in the overall HIV-infected population--were demonstrated in two NIAID-supported studies. A further examination of the data from these studies suggests that the benefits overall also apply to these four sub-populations.

"This analytical study is

especially important in light of the changing demographics of the AIDS epidemic," said Anthony S. Fauci, M.D., director of NIAID. "More and more, people of color, women, and injection drug users are being infected, and we need to know whether the treatments we prescribe are equally effective for all persons with HIV."

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Editorial

Unusually Exciting Year Ends on Positive Note

An unbelievable year has just ended. With it, the world will never be the same again. It was the year when the Soviet Union, formally known as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, officially died, to be replaced by a confusing and confused loose commonwealth of states.

Mikhail Gorbachev, the most sophisticated and charismatic leader that the USSR ever produced, has stepped down. What role he will play after the dizzying events of the past few months remains to be seen. It would not be surprising for him to re-emerge in another political or statesman-like reincarnation.

The changes in the former Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe, plus the collapse of the Warsaw Pact, have left the United States as the world's only genuine superpower. They have also opened the way for the United Nations to play a more pivotal role in world affairs.

The major European countries have taken steps that will lead to greater economic union beginning this year. This could also sow the needs for increasing political collaboration.

In Africa, the white minority regime in South Africa finally sat down with most of its opponents to

talk about a new constitution and the birth of a democratic, nonracial country, where apartheid would be nothing more than a sad legacy. In Zambia, in the first multiparty elections in almost two decades, Kenneth Kaunda was ousted after 27 years in power. In Kenya, the Daniel arap Moi government finally, reluctantly, agreed to the idea of a multiparty political system.

In the Middle East, a year that started with the Gulf war ended on a note of hope as Arabs and Israelis explored opportunities for talking about ending decades of hostility and vio-

lence.

Overall, the chances for lasting world peace have never been better. But problems linger on the horizon. The economic depression in the United States is likely to lead to more homeless people, more unemployment and more bankruptcies. It may also promote racism. Already political racists and demagogues like former Ku Klux Klansman David Duke are trying to fan the fires of racism.

Other demagogues are trying to use a meat axe approach to the welfare problem. Instead of seeking lasting solutions to budget

deficits, they are using welfare reform as code words to punish those who can't care for themselves. Instead of creating jobs, they would rather let people suffer, all in the name of fiscal restraint.

When times are difficult, as they are now, that is the time for government to step in and try to help those of its citizens who are powerless, hungry or at the bottom of the economic heap. That is something to remember at the beginning of 1992, which has all the signs of producing a bitterly contested presidential election.

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Letters to the Editor...

Reader Praises Religious Column

I'd like to tell you how much I appreciate reading The Muncie Times.

I especially appreciate the page on religion by Dr. W. J. Duncan.

Also the articles on the churches and pastors of Muncie help me a lot, especially those on the older pastors who are somewhat in my age group.

May the Lord continue to bless you as you continue this vital ministry.

My wife, Lenore, says, "Hello."

Sincerely,
Bill Nye

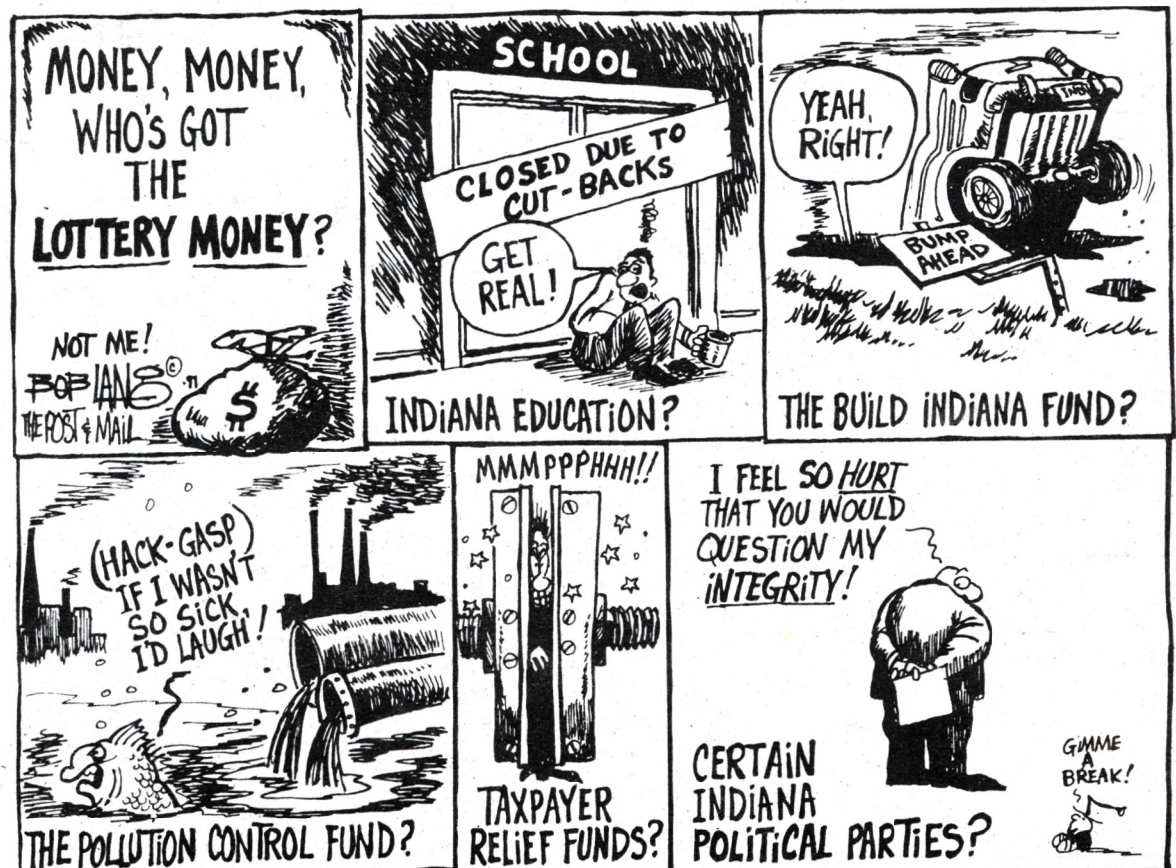
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Muncie Times accepts and publishes "Letters to the Editor" under the following conditions: The letter must include the writer's name, address and phone number where the writer can be reached during the day. Addresses and a phone numbers will not be published. If the writer wants the letter to be published under a pseudonym, that wish will be honored. However, the writer's full particulars must still be included on the letter, along with the suggested pseudonym.

Letters must be brief, preferably no more than 300 words long, and should, if possible, be typed and double-spaced. Hand-written letters will also be accepted. The Editor reserves the right to edit all letters for brevity, accuracy, taste, grammar and libel.

All correspondence should be addressed to: The EDITOR, The Muncie Times, 1304 N. Broadway, Muncie, IN 47303.

Unsolicited manuscripts will not be returned UNLESS the writer includes a pre-addressed envelope and the correct postage.



Brown Responds to Columnist Carl Rowan's Charges

James Earl Ray, the convicted assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., has rewritten his autobiography.

In the book, scheduled to coincide with the annual celebration of the civil rights hero's birthday in January, Ray claims he's innocent. The Rev. Jesse Jackson's introduction suggests a government conspiracy.

On the back cover, columnist Carl Rowan is quoted in what can be construed as an endorsement.

Last year at this time, Rowan's book came out, in which he wondered if the late Rev. David Abernathy was "shielding himself against future revelations that the FBI had accused him of having a homosexual relationship with King?"

When asked by a Washington Post writer why he would include unfounded, deliberate FBI lies in his book, Rowan responded, "...it is not my job to protect anybody, not least or

Tony Brown's Comments



even Martin Luther King."

Rowan has been consistent over the years. In the Aug. 28, 1967, edition of the New York Times, former Atlanta Mayor, Andrew Young called Rowan "the worst kind of sophisticated Uncle Tom" for Rowan's attack on King in the August, 1967 issue of Reader's Digest.

Author and Pulitzer Prize winner David Garrow summarized Rowan's article as saying that "King was conceited, communist-influenced and 'persona non grata' to Johnson."

Rowan, a former director of the U.S. Information

Agency, has never been shy about attacking anyone he considers a wrong thinker. His concern about King was the alleged communist influence surrounding him; his modern-day attack base is directed toward anyone who deviates from what he calls "integration."

I was his newest target, a dubious distinction I have held previously. Rowan's syndicated column appeared in The Washington Post on Nov. 19, 1991, and disagreed with my editorial of Nov. 13 in USA Today. As of this writing, the Post has not printed my reply to Rowan, which follows:

"Propagandist Carl Rowan did ('Back to Separate but Equal?' Nov. 19, 1991) what he has so insidiously done for years: distort the truth and bend facts to fit his self-serving conclusions. On this occasion, it was at my expense.

"In his self-delusion, he calls pride in heritage 'black separatism' and characterizes the belief in a desegregated society as a movement for separate land away from whites.

"His obsession with proximity to white people is self-evident. Anything else, he calls separatism.

"I have never believed that white people would change the condition of black people and any fool can see that America is already separate--and unequal. And it will remain that way until blacks embrace self-help as the primary route to equality.

"Any fool can also see that the social policies of

the last 40 years, under the banner of integration, have only exacerbated the fundamental problems of political and economic poverty of Black people, the success of the Gen. Colin Powells, Car. Gov. and Tony Browns notwithstanding.

"The vast majority of blacks, especially the younger ones, recognize that equality (desegregation) is much more preferable than racial and cultural annihilation.

"Furthermore, to call blacks who work at black universities frustrated and confused speaks more to Rowan's state of mind than to any surrender to racism.

"Since Rowan used my editorial in USA Today as his straw man, let me offer readers a few direct quotes from it for clarification:

"The only wall of any consequence between blacks and whites is a wall of poverty and inequality. Achieve equality of opportunity and people will have the choice of social mobility. And choice includes a black neighborhood.

"To use physical proximity to whites as a success index for black progress is to exacerbate the already disastrous course of the black pursuit of acceptance instead of equality. You get to a desegregated society through equality of opportunity, not racial assimilation.

"The masses of blacks historically have opposed segregation, the state-enforced separation of the races, and fought for desegregation, an equality of opportunity and freedom of choice."

Tony Brown's Journal TV series can be seen on public television in your area. Please consult TV listings for day, channel and time.

Greenwood: Family is Nation's Social Glue

(from pg. 1)

Ill., the oldest of five children. Her father worked in a factory, while her mother taught music lessons at home. Eventually, the family moved to Decatur, Ill., where her father got a post office job. Her mother continued to teach music, which influenced Greenwood to major in music.

"My mother never worked outside the home, not that we could not have used the money. We were poor in the pocket, but culturally we were not, because we were surrounded with good music and poetry and good memories. My mother felt that being home with us was far more important than bringing in a second pay check," she said.

When her own children

enriching experiences with them. That is important to her. "The family is the basis of our nation. When families break up, the nation is

next. That's why we have tried to make our family realize that the family is important. We have tried to do things together that

will strengthen the family, because it is the glue that holds everything together. Our nation is in trouble today because the family unit is in trouble.

"Those are the important things in life, plus faith in God.

"Slavery destroyed families. Mothers were forced to work, to clean the master's house, while their own homes were neglected.

"Everything on this earth is temporal," she said. "The only lasting thing is faith. Material things are not important. Faith is. People are important, more important than things."

Her elementary school experience was painful, according to an article that

(cont. on pg. 5)



The Greenwoods: Charles, Theresa, Lisa and Marc.

Columnist: Instead of Resolutions, Make Plans for '92

Happy 1992 readers. I'm glad to visit your homes again as you look over The Muncie Times.

For many of you, last year we met as strangers but eventually became friends. Now, I'd like for you, as friends, to let me know what's going on in your lives. I'm looking forward to an exciting year. You are a big part of that expectation.

With the holiday season now behind us, we hope to embark on a calendar that will continue to be a tradition of community concern--focusing on achievement, cultural awareness and pride, spiritual well-being and unity. I hope none of you (and as I write this column; it will also serve as a self-reminder) are guilty of extreme indulgences.

Traditionally, the onset of January brings with it a malady called "cabin fever." So shake the dust and get out of the cabin.

Throw away the resolutions. That's right, throw them away. This year we want to have a plan. Resolutions only serve as reminders of our self-indulgences and inadequacies.

But to have a plan is to have a method for achieving an end.



Community Focus

by Judy Mays

OK, so not all of you will be storm troopers. Still, you can have an adventure right in the comfort of your home--it's called reading.

City-wide plans will soon be underway to celebrate the birthday of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. So get your family involved in reading about his and other African American contributions to mankind.

Another fun thing to do is to plan a cultural trip. Board games, such as "In Search of Identity" and "Funda" (the object of the game is to earn a doctorate) provide hours of entertainment and education.

One source of ethnic games, books, and collectibles is X-Pression, at 5912 N. College Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. The phone number is 1-257-5448.

Plan to join the youth of Union Missionary Baptist Church. Each Monday

after school, high school students come together for bible study, rap sessions and fellowship. If you need help with homework, tutoring is provided by Ball State students. Food is free.

So bring your books and appetite. The time is 4:30 p.m.

A few weeks ago, while shopping, I spotted several relatives and stopped to chat. I soon noticed a glare from a male customer. I told my 5-year-old grandson to step aside so the man could pass.

The man immediately said what he would have done, had my grandson not moved

(I don't think so). I immediately sought to comfort and assuage my grandson's obvious confusion and hurt feelings.

I tried to explain to him that in spite of others' conduct, we should be courteous. I did let the man

know that I took issue with his comments that were directed towards a child. He continued to disrespect his own mother.

I walked away. And, yes, I was glad that this painful experience was not caused by a brother.

A few days later, while shopping with my grandson, a young female adult blurted out, very loudly, a four-letter word. It appeared that she was unable to find the item she was looking for.

Perhaps we will have to take an affirmative and aggressive approach to people who violate our right to have a non-profane environment.

Come to think of it, I haven't seen a "No profanity used here" sign in a while. What's next? X-rated markets? Anyway, I plan to be sensitive to what others hear from my lips.

What's your plan? Should a series of workbooks and readers titled Impressions, be used in elementary schools in New Mexico, California, Nevada, Florida, Mississippi and Oregon cause alarm in Muncie, Anderson, Richmond, New Castle, or Marion, Ind.? Personally,

don't think that we can afford to feel that far removed. A few years ago, some of the schools in these states began teaching Eastern Meditation and other New Age practices like astral projection.

According to reports by an occult crime specialist, these books contain symbols and rituals related to witchcraft, Satanism, and a Cuban religion called Santeria. Workbooks and teachers' manuals offer spell-casting and chanting exercises.

The books also present the classic literature of C.S.

Lewis and Laura Ingalls Wilder, but certain excerpts have been altered, such as in *Anne of Green Gables*

to include themes of violence and evil (focus on the family-source). Parents--plan to be involved. Know what your children are being taught.

Finally, I plan to be on the lookout for whatever may be of interest to you in '92.

I'd like to hear from you. Any news? Upcoming events? Write Judy Mays, c/o The Muncie Times, 1304 N. Broadway, Muncie, Ind., 47303.

Diet (from pg. 1)

Researchers believe there may be several reasons for this. Factors which influence coronary risk, such as blood cholesterol levels, blood pressure and blood sugar, change with weight fluctuation and may end up worse than they were initially.

Changes also occur in the amount and distribution of body fat when people lose and regain weight. For example, a person loses both fat and lean muscle tissue when weight is lost. But when weight is regained, it is nearly all fat.

Researchers also believe the increased risk may have something to do with the kinds of foods people eat as they regain weight--foods which are often high in fat.

The bottom line is that weight maintenance is as important as weight loss.

In general, physicians stress that choosing to remain obese is a foolish choice, since obesity is a known risk factor for many diseases. The most common advice is that people who diet should approach weight control as a lifetime effort.

In doing so, they should take dieting seriously and

modify their eating and exercise habits to ensure weight maintenance.

Source: Sept. 6, 1991, issue of Matters of Health, a weekly series of news releases prepared by St. Francis Hospital Center in Beech Grove, Ind., in cooperation with the Boston University Medical Center.

It seems like kids are always hungry--especially for cookies. Is it possible to keep mom happy and the children's appetites satisfied?

Listed below are a few ideas from the four food groups to balance out a child's daily meals.

Milk Group: Cheese Cubes, Frozen Yogurt Pops.

Grain Group: Graham Crackers, Pretzels. **Combination Foods:** Fruit Kebobs, Ants on a Log, Celery stuffed with Peanut Butter with Raisins on top.

Meat Group: Peanut Butter, Lunch Meat. **Fruit-Vegetable Group:** Frozen Banana, Juice with a Carrot Stick.

Nutrition concerns are changing the way people buy, cook and serve foods. There are so many warnings that it's hard to decide what to do.

Here are the top 10 nutrition concerns from the

health and risk standpoint, as rated by Dr. Paul LaChance, professor of nutrition and food science at Rutgers University, N.J.: The #1 nutrition concern is fat content. On average, people consume 42 percent of their calories from fat. The goal should be 30 percent from fat. The #2 concern is calories. Heavier people are at a greater health risk. The #3 concern is salt content. On average, people consume 10 grams of salt a day--a healthy goal is only 3 grams. The #4 concern is

(cont. on pg. 7)

Greenwood, A Quiet, Unflinching Opponent of Racism

(from pg. 3)

she did last March for the Madison County Monthly. That article was an "open letter to Miss Crawford Dairy" her fourth/fifth grade teacher 40 years ago. The letter reads, in part:

"I was just one of the hundreds of little black girls who endured 2 years in your classroom, as their fourth and fifth grade teacher. I want you to know that, in spite of what you might have intended, only good has resulted. I don't know how you meant for me to feel when you decided that I was not good enough for my white friend, Beverly; and how you used to keep us in at recess on alternating days so that we could not play together.

"I remember how you made special efforts to convince her parents to help your malicious hate; and when they did not respond as you had expected, you purposely stepped up your madness to destroy our friendship.

"We were so young, too, just babies. We were giddy, silly and innocent kids, unaware of the brand of hatred that was breeding in this world, that would eventually take root in thousands who would later call out the vicious, blood-thirsty dogs, strong fire hoses and promulgate twisted racial jargon. We never knew you plotted those ugly things you did to us. We did not even know that word 'hate' and the only things we did hate were spinach and liver...

"Didn't you notice my threadbare clothes, the too-big winter coats 'buttoned-up' with large safety pins?..

"I didn't totally understand your actions then but I did my best to please you. I wanted to succeed more than anything else, but it seemed that you had branded me a failure, like every-

one else... Maybe you didn't really care if I learned at all and since we were victims of your unwanted placement in a mostly black district, I felt you took your anger and disappointment out on us, when you'd dig your thumbs deep into our shoulder blades for the least infraction of your stern and unreasonable rules.

"You may not even realize that I noticed when you skipped over the African units in our social studies books and the whites in our class pointed their fingers and taunted us as 'niggers from Africa.' It almost seemed as if you were bent on denying my past, destroying my present and debilitating my future.

"Now, Miss Crawford, I'm writing to let you know that, in spite of those years with you, I've done all right for myself. My parents sacrificed many things for 4 years of college, where I later earned three degrees. I also married a wonderful man and have two beautiful and successful children. But they, too, suffered the slings and arrows of 'corporate hate.' But we taught them that some day, these dream killers must face their own nightmares."

It was from such beginnings that Greenwood went on to Millikin University, a small Presbyterian College in Decatur, Ill., where she earned a music degree in 1959. She was the only African American student in her graduating music class. She was also the only who failed to get a job after graduation. She had to leave Illinois.

From 1959 to 1961, she was an elementary music teacher in East Chicago, Ind. It was in East Chicago that she met her future husband Dr. Charles Greenwood, now assistant dean of telecommunication ser-

vices and an associate professor of continuing education at Ball State. He was then an elementary school music teacher in East Chicago. Later, the Greenwoods would become the first African American couple hired by Ball State.

They have been married 31 years and have two children, Lisa, 30, a paralegal with a Seattle, Wash., law firm, and Marc, 26, manager of a fine arts company in New York City.

She believes that her marriage was destined to happen. "Even as a child, I've always been a Bible reader. I took a Bible to school and would read it there at break. I spent a lot of time alone, praying and reading the Bible. I prayed that the Lord would select a husband for me.

"I found out when we were introduced by a mutual friend that Charles had also been doing the same prayer, asking the Lord to find a wife for him. Our marriage has lasted because we have the same values, the same beliefs and the same interests. I've found in marriage," she said, "that you can't change someone. That doesn't work. I believe that the Lord brought us together because we have common beliefs. We both like to travel all over the world.

"We have been to Europe three times. We have been to the Caribbean. After our children graduated we took them to seven capitals in Europe.

"We don't seek to have things. They just happen. A lot of the things that have happened to me, I feel unworthy about. I have been surprised. These things are all from God. A family has to have faith for good things to happen."

Among the things that have happened to the

Greenwoods are that in 1972 they were among 51 All-American families, chosen from the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The Greenwoods represented Indiana. The only other black family there was from Washington, D.C. Each of the All-American families won an expense-paid 10-day trip to Florida.

Other Greenwood honors include being runner-up in the 1981 Indiana Teacher of the Year contest, an Eli Lilly grant, a commendation from former Gov. Robert Orr and being first lady of the Indiana Kiwanis. Her husband is governor of the

Kiwanis, making him the first African American in Indiana to hold that position and only the fourth black in the world to hold that office. In 1989 she spent some time at the University of Strasbourg in France. Greenwood last year received the \$33,000 Christa McAuliffe Fellowship from the U.S. Department of Education. The award is in memory of Sharon Christa McAuliffe, a teacher who died in the Challenger Space Shuttle explosion.

She said the award will enable her to come up with a holistic elementary school curriculum program called "Connections," that ties various subjects to the outside world, instead of approaching each topic as if it were complete within itself.

She is also an advocate of an educational system that would do away with tracking and gifted programs. "I am bothered by the separation of students into gifted and regular classes. I think every child should be exposed to the beauty of learning. I think all students should be exposed to critical thinking and problem-solving skills. These are

skills that every child should have," she said. "In the past, gifted and tracking programs were sometimes used to exclude minorities. Education should include, not exclude."

Although the Greenwoods have experienced discrimination first hand, they never became bitter. Their membership in the Agape Ministries and their involvement with the College Avenue Church have made them easy-going and tolerant. Mrs. Greenwood prefers to look forward, rather than backward.

Even when talking about their bouts with discrimination in Muncie, she preferred to bury the past. "I would rather let bygones be bygones. I have no time to be bitter about what has happened to us. I am far more interested in what we can do together to help our nation.

"Our nation has been in trouble because our students can't seem to connect ideas. In my classrooms I try to relate what happens in class with what goes on in the outside world. I want my students to be ready to function in the real world. We have to emphasize education and get students who are prepared to compete with those from other countries."

Toward that end, one year she even had her students write letters to Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, just before a summit of the men who were then the leaders of the world's most powerful nations.

She is on a year's paid leave from Burris, while working on her McAuliffe Fellowship grant. She hopes

(cont. on pg. 7)

Lilly Support for Set-Asides Could Mean 100M for Blacks

Minority Business Briefs

by Harry Alford



Last time we talked about the enormous opportunity Eli Lilly & Co. could provide for Black businesses but staunchly refused to do so.

If MBE's could participate in just 5 percent of the total expenditures of this pharmaceutical giant, it would mean \$100 million infused into the minority community of Indiana. Imagine that kind of hard-earned money coming into our systems. Realtors, store owners, restaurants, contractors, accountants, churches, etc., would share in this infusion.

It sounds so easy, but we know it isn't. The fact is Eli Lilly & Co. does practically nothing with minority business. The 5 percent goal is modest but the fact that Eli Lilly performs less than 0.5 percent shows that this company has no intention of being sensitive in the area. The company does have a well thought out public relations program to give that impression. But it's time they realize that a public ruse will no longer suffice.

The initial effort in changing the attitude of this corporation must come through conventional means. We must address our concerns with the upper management of Eli Lilly. They must be receptive and agree to disseminate commitment through the ranks of management.

The biggest problem with Lilly is that the management structure is so intricate and is laced with good ol' boys and bigots.

The upper management must be insistent and firm in implementing a policy that is inclusive of all segments of the populace, including black entrepreneurs--not just one or two with big smiling teeth--but a large contingent that will

equate to a minimum of 5 percent.

What if they don't? What can us lowly black folks do?

The first thing we can do is to address the fact that a substantial amount of city (Indianapolis), state and federal grants have been given to Eli Lilly in support of its current expansion. For some reason, no black official or organization has sought to ensure that this tax money includes minority participation.

We, the black people, should insist on accountability in these funds. We must ensure MBE participation or the funds should be revoked.

If Eli Lilly doesn't want to share with the MBEs the contracts generated by these funds then we should go to court and freeze the funds. How dare our elected officials not think of our opportunities in these giveaways?

Sue the discriminators.

If that won't get it then we should buy some shares in Eli Lilly and fight to get MBE participation on every agenda of every stockholders' meeting. That, coupled with class action litigation, should bring worldwide exposure to the insensitivity.

There is no better way to hit them than in the pocket. When Wall Street starts wondering about the discrimination, Eli Lilly will become super-serious.

Our black doctors have basically grown from their own people. Black advocates fought for opportuni-

ties to get them to medical schools and most of them have a clientele that is almost exclusively black. Why on earth would they prescribe Eli Lilly medicine to their black patients, if Eli Lilly refuses to be responsive?

Thus, a boycott by black doctors of the nation would be vital in the fight. If they can't see the importance of this we can boycott them.

Thus, if that doesn't work, comes the blockbuster. We should go to the United Nations and declare Eli Lilly a racist corporation. We should convince our Third World brothers that this company deserves the treatment given to South Africa.

Any responsible government, including the United States, should not give grants or do business with such a corporation.

This is our blueprint. Hopefully, Eli Lilly will have enough sense to assure us of the little 5 percent. If not, they will be the catalyst in a demonstration of some of the most proficient proactive organizations of activism ever assembled. We will overcome! How we do it is up to Eli Lilly.

Contractors Ignoring Blacks

Manufacturers that contract with the U.S. military are supposed to subcontract at least 5 percent of their business with minority businesses.

Public Law 95-507 clearly states this, but just about every Department of Defense prime contractor in the nation does not abide by this law written by the Honorable Parren Mitchell.

If Indiana prime contractors abided by the 5 percent subcontracting goal, the minority business community would realize an additional \$500 million in business revenue per year. Think of how many jobs this would equate to--thousands. The unfortunate thing is that Hoosier-based companies don't exceed 1.3 percent participation. This missed opportunity truly hurts the minority communities throughout the state.

With such pain sticking us in our side, what must we do? Who's to blame?

I formerly had the opinion that it was basically the fault of the deficient prime contractors. But I learned from the construction industry that it is the customer who makes the difference in MBE participation. This holds true in all industries.

What is happening is sort of a game. A good law is written to appease the minority citizenry. In order not to upset the established order--good ol' boys--the implementation of the law never materializes. If the government would start voiding contracts or fining prime contractors for poor performance you would see a dramatic rise in minority participation.

Prime contractors would be soliciting MBEs like I-40 going west! But they don't because the contract compliance offices of the federal government don't really push the goal requirements.

That's why we have companies like AM General, a division of LTV.

AM General has done, on an average, over the last 10 years, less than 0.5 percent minority participation. Despite the paltry performance, AM General doesn't appear to be too concerned. They are being sued by an Indiana MBE firm, the Dial Companies, for \$20 million in damages. You would think they would address the MBE issue, but they don't.

Through the above lawsuit I have obtained some very alarming information about AM General's (South Bend) minority participation. It is just deplorable and the government contract compliance officer allows it to happen year in and year out. This company gets billions of dollars in government contracts, but does virtually nothing in regards to the MBE goal.

It's time to tell Uncle Sam that we want the abuse to stop. AM General needs to be made an example. I appeal to all MBEs who have approached AM General for business during the last 10 years to contact me at 101 West Ohio St., 20th floor, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

If you have been abused, ignored or just plain denied opportunity you may want to join this proposed class action lawsuit.

It's time we organize and force the issue of African American inclusion in the economic pie. AM General has wronged us. Let's make them pay the price.

At the same time let's make it clear to the governmental agencies that the time has come to be accountable.

(from pg. 1)

The research results are based on data from 2,048 patients enrolled in two multi-center AIDS clinical trials. These trials, known as ACTG 016 and 019, were carried out between 1987 and 1989 by the AIDS Clinical Trials Group, a network of clinical research centers funded by NIAID.

Previous analyses of the data from ACTG 016 and 019 showed an overall benefit to those patients with CD4+ cell counts less than 500/mm³ who received AZT, compared to those who received a placebo.

CD4+ cells are crucial immune system cells destroyed by HIV infection. Their numbers are often used as a measure of the progression of the disease.

Healthy, uninfected people usually have CD4+ counts in the range of 800-1200/mm³.

The current analysis divided the participants in the two trials into sub-populations, based on how they described themselves. Of the 2,048 subjects included, 155 were African-Americans, 190 Hispanic, 144 women, and 221 past users of injection drugs. Current injection drug users were ineligible. The other participants were mostly homosexual white men. Overall, the median age was 34.

The risk of progression to AIDS or death during the study period for men in the overall group was 2.5 times greater for placebo subjects than for those taking AZT. For women, the relative risk was 3.3. For Hispanics, the

relative risk was 4.4, for whites 2.3, and for injection drug users, 2.0.

Among blacks, there were no disease progressions during the study period among 107 patients taking AZT, compare to three progressions among the 48 patients taking a placebo.

"Although ACTG 016 and 019 were not specifically designed to assess the effects of AZT in these four sub-populations, these new findings clearly suggest that AZT can benefit a wide cross-section of Americans with HIV," said Daniel F. Hoth, M.D., director of NIAID's Division of AIDS.

The current analysis of the four sub-populations, as well as previous analyses of the overall patient group, is based on data through August 1989, when the

studies were stopped. At that time, an interim analysis by an independent data and safety monitoring board found that there were significantly lower rates of HIV progression for patients receiving AZT than for those receiving a placebo.

Since the time of the first patient enrollment in ACTG 016 and 019, the rates of newly acquired HIV infections in the United States have stabilized in homosexual men, but are on the rise among blacks, Hispanics, women, and injection drug users. Interest in the effect of AZT in these increasingly infected sub-populations grew after the initial results of a Veterans' Administration trial suggested that AZT therapy may be less effective in blacks and Hispanics than in whites.

tive in blacks and Hispanics than in whites.

The new findings suggest otherwise. "These results confirm what many persons with HIV and their doctors have seen in their own experience," said Dr. Fauci. "The usefulness of AZT is limited by its toxicity and the development of viral resistance, not by the gender, ethnicity, or the history of injection drug use of the patient taking it."

Because current users of injection drugs were not included in the study, "Caution should be used in extrapolating these data to currently active injection drug users," the authors write. "However, we know of no reason to suspect that AZT is not beneficial to this population."

Greenwoods Defy Racism

(from pg. 5)

to use the results to implement a holistic curriculum at a Muncie area elementary school.

Greenwood has master's and doctoral degrees in education from Ball State. She was a Muncie Community Schools teacher from 1962 to 1968, an academic counselor at Ball State, a doctoral fellow and has been an assistant professor of elementary education at Ball State since 1979.

She is a former columnist for the Muncie Evening Press, author of two published poetry books, a frequent public speaker and a strong believer in motivating children to love learning.

(from pg. 4)

food/nutritional value. Watch for nutrient density--the amount of calories for the amount of nutrients you get. Whole-grain cereal has high nutrient density--a

Danish is much lower. The #5 concern is Vitamin-Mineral content. Consider the nutritional profiles of what you eat. Study the nutritional statements on food labels. The #6 concern is a need for a balanced diet. American diets rate 2/3 animal, 1/3 plant-healthy goal is the opposite. The #7 concern is cholesterol. If you are in

the 20 percent of the population whose cholesterol goes up when you eat it, it's even more critical that you watch the amount in your diet.

The #8 concern is sugar content. The more sugar in your diet, the higher the risk of tooth decay. The #9 concern is chemical additives. Keep current with the latest facts about food additives. The #10 concern is preservatives. Preservatives have very little health risk.

The #8 concern is sugar content. The more sugar

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Interlochen Center For The Arts Set Auditions in Indy Jan. 12

INTERLOCHEN, Mich.-Interlochen Center for the Arts will hold auditions in Indianapolis on Jan. 12 for admission to the Interlochen Arts Academy and Interlochen Arts Camp. Auditions will be at Butler University's School of Music, at 46th and Sunset, Indianapolis.

Prospective students are

encouraged to apply in vocal or instrumental music, theater, dance, visual arts and creative writing. Applicants must be between 8 and 12 to be eligible.

Financial aid and scholarships are available from the Eli Lilly Co. Foundation. Applicants must be in grades 9 to 12 and post-graduate for the academic

year 1992-93.

Instrumentalists are expected to perform movements from standard concerto, sonata or solo pieces. Vocalists should prepare an aria or solo piece and theater applicants should present two monologues of contrasting content.

Creative writers and visual artists are asked to provide

a portfolio. Each audition is limited to 8 minutes.

For more information, contact Kim Van Valer Shilts (317) 888-1121 or (317) 921-9868. For dance auditions, contact the admissions office (616) 276-9221, ext. 472.

Interlochen arts Academy was founded in 1962. It's in session from September through May. The academy attracts students from around the country and the world, by providing a unique learning and artistic environment of small classes of individualized, professional instruction in the arts and academics.

Interlochen Arts Camp (formerly National Music Camp), was founded in 1927. It offers students training in music, theatre, dance and visual arts. This year's program runs from June 21 through Aug. 17.

Interlochen alumni include actress Meredith Baxter-Birney, actor Phil Lewis, concern violinists Ida and Ani Kavafian, Cathy Guisewite, creator of the comic strip "Cathy," soprano Jessye Norman and "60 Minutes" correspondent Mike Wallace.

The 1,200-acre Interlochen campus is 16 miles southwest of Traverse City, Mich.

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Jennings Students Make a Date for 2001

Ball State students who recently completed an honors humanities course taught by English Professor Maude Jennings have made a date to return to the campus in 2001.

The students placed course-related materials in a time capsule that will be opened after 10 years.

The capsule was created by Ball State architecture students. It was presented to Honors College Dean Arno Wittig, who will store

it, at the end of the fall 1991 semester.

As part of the arrangement, Wittig, Jennings and the students will meet again in 2001 for discussions about the humanities.

Jennings said the items in the capsule include books studied, a scrapbook and a student-produced videotape. About two dozen students participated in the three-semester honors courses, which covered humanities topics from a multi-cultural perspective, she said.

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Girl Recovers After Bone Marrow Transplant

Charleston, S.C.--Angela and Paul Roberts of Summerville, S.C., faced a dilemma when their daughter, Tangela, was diagnosed as having sickle cell anemia. The child knew little but pain during her first 3-1/2 years. She had been hospitalized many times for pain control. Her prospects were for a lifetime of illness, and possible debilitating strokes and other complications associated with sickle cell disease.

Then the couple was told a bone marrow transplant could cure her sickle cell disease, free her from suffering and give her a chance at a normal life. However, the procedure was not without risk. The risk of death could be as high as 20 percent, the parents were told.

But they agreed to the bone marrow transplantation for their daughter. On Oct. 23, at the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC) Children's Hospital, Dr. Miguel Abboud, an assistant professor, and Dr. Joseph Laver, director of hematology/oncology, performed the

transplant.

It was the first bone marrow transplant on a sickle cell patient in the United States who had not already suffered from a stroke or other life-threatening problem.

Because of the ethical issues involved with recommending a treatment that could result in death, the physicians consulted with a panel that was established to deal with such issues. The panel worked closely with the doctors and family in helping to make the decision.

The panel consisted of two physicians outside of MUSC, with expertise in sickle cell disease and bone marrow transplantation, an MUSC general pediatrician and a lay community leader.

"Making the decision was the most difficult thing we ever did," said Paul Roberts, an instructor in the electronics division of the Navy Submarine Training Facility in Charleston. "We thoroughly evaluated all of the alternatives. My wife and I contacted and sought the advice of sickle cell associations and research

For such a transplant to be successful, a compatible sibling usually is the best possible donor.

Now a little more than a month after the transplant, the doctors are cautiously optimistic. Tangela has done remarkably well during the immediate post-transplant period, which is considered to be the riskiest time.

There is still a small risk of graft-versus-host disease, where the grafter bone marrow acts against the host's system. Tangela is fully engrafted with her brother's marrow.

However, there is a remote possibility that her own marrow will return. It will take about a year to completely certain that she is fully cured of her sickle cell disease, doctors said.

Added Mrs. Roberts: "We realized that if we did nothing, we were making a decision. That decision was to condemn our daughter to a life of physical pain and suffering. She couldn't go to school, play outside, have friends and lead a normal life."



Dr. Miguel Abboud holds bone marrow transplant recipient Tangela Roberts. Her brother Paul Roberts Jr., left, was the donor.

Tangela had been hospitalized 14 times with sickle cell pain crises in the 18 months prior to the transplant. During that time, it

was determined that 7-year-old brother, Paul, was an excellent donor candidate for a transplant.

250,000 Sickle Cell Anemia Babies Born Every Year

Sickle cell disease is an inherited blood disease in which red blood cells elongate and become rigid, thus clogging capillaries. The blockage prevents oxygen normally carried in the red blood cells from reaching tissues.

This can cause bouts of pain, damage to vital organs and, for some, death in childhood or early adulthood. The effects of this disease vary greatly.

Sickle cell anemia is a worldwide health problem affecting many races, countries and ethnic groups. The World Health Organization estimates that each year more than 250,000 babies are born worldwide

with this disorder.

In the United States, sickle cell anemia is one of the most common hereditary disorders among people of African descent. About one in 400 black newborns in the United States has sickle cell anemia. One in 10 black Americans carries the sickle cell trait. This means such people can pass the defect on to offspring, even though their own health is unaffected.

In South Carolina, 348 children under the age of 4 have been identified through newborn screening as having the sickle cell trait—not the disease—during a screening of newborns in the first 6 months of 1991.

Treatment of sickle cell anemia consists of supportive care, with emphasis on pain relief and the prevention and treatment of infections and other complications. If this type of supportive care starts early in childhood, mortality can be greatly reduced. The vast majority of children survive into adulthood. It is known however, that patients who have frequent pain crises are at a higher risk for organ damage or death in their 30s.

Bone marrow transplantation is the only known way to cure the disease. However, until now, bone marrow transplants have only been performed when sickle

cell patients have had other complications such as strokes, organ failure or other life-threatening complications.

The procedure involves the replacement of cells that make sickled hemoglobin with cells from a normal donor, usually a matched sister or brother. If successful, the procedure results in cure of the anemia and the disappearance of symptoms, such as pain episodes.

Potentially, the damage to vital organs will be slowed, if not completely stopped.

Overall, bone marrow transplantation is effective in about 80 percent of the

cases. However, the chance of cure must be balanced by the risks of the procedure, which include a 10 to 20 percent risk of death. The risks are high because the patient must be prepared to accept the donor graft by obliterating his or her immune and marrow cells by administration of chemotherapeutic drugs before transplant.

The risks of transplantation include rejection of the donor bone marrow, infection as a result of diminishing the body's defenses through chemotherapy and graft-versus-host disease.

The transplant protocol is designed to minimize the risks of these complications.

Traveler Finds Joy, History Lesson in Canadian Trip

PUBLISHER'S NOTE:

Our reporter's trip was part of a packaged tour provided by Heritage and Oasis Tours. If you'd like to avail yourself of their services, call (317) 926-1411 or 255-4493. Ask for Melvin Ice.



Day 1: When I was first approached to go on an African American Heritage Tour to Ontario, Canada I was truly enthusiastic because I had not researched my culture for some time. The tour was the perfect opportunity to get started.

Arrived at the Detroit Airport at approximately 5:30 p.m. and boarded an elaborate coach which was to take us to Canada.

We soon arrived at the Windsor Hilton Hotel. I was extremely jittery because I had come on the tour alone (all of the tourists were accompanied). I checked in and went up to my room. The room was

more beautiful that I could ever have imagined it would be. The view was superb.

I had until 7 to prepare for dinner. It was already 6:35. When I arrived for dinner, I was welcomed by two waitresses, who served me with a beverage of my choice.

As I was receiving the beverage I spotted a chair next to Carolyn Hunt, of CM Tours. With her was her twin sister, Marilyn Brown, chairman of the Board of the Indiana Black Expo. I approached the table and asked to sit with them. The warmth of their

replies was reassuring.

Day 2: I was up at 6 a.m. Breakfast was served at 7:30 a.m. We boarded the coach at 8:30 and traveled to the John Freeman Walls Historic Site (which was known as the Underground Railroad).

The Road That Led To Somewhere, by Bryan E. Walls, is a novel based on an epic story of one family's journey along the Underground Railroad to freedom in Canada.

The Underground Railroad was the first great freedom movement in the Americas. Many people did

not realize that, rather than a train going underground, the "railroad" was a secret network of good people, black and white, who opposed slavery. Railroad terms such as "conductor," "station," and "terminals" were used to confuse the slave catchers.

The image of a secret underground railroad was so widespread that in the 1800s many people actually believed that a train ran through a tunnel carrying fugitives from the south to freedom in the north.

The Freedom Train Museum, at the John Freeman Walls Historic Site, houses information about this period.

When visiting this unique tourist attraction, underground railroad conductors take their passengers back in time. They begin their journey in Africa, cross the Atlantic Ocean and travel through the slave states to freedom. They conclude their journey an hour later at the focal point of their visit, a log cabin built in 1846 on a foundation of four rocks. The cabin was

built by a slave, John Freeman Walls, and his wife, Jane King Walls. This was a terminal of the famous Underground Railroad.

I felt especially good about this site because Alan Walls and his brother are descendants of John Freeman Walls, a fugitive slave and former owner of the log cabin. He started his presentation with a train sound which put our minds on thoughts of the Railroad. I thought this was a fantastic experience because it gave me a chance to really feel what my ancestors had gone through. Leaving the Walls site, we then travelled to Raleigh Township Centennial Museum, originally known as the Elgin Settlement. It was a haven for slaves in the pre-Civil War years. The museum displays the materials and artifacts of Raleigh, with a special emphasis on the history and accomplishments of the original settlers. The Elgin settlement and their descendants are the prime focus at this museum.

(cont. on pg. 17)



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Business Spotlight

Armstrong: Treat Customers Well and They Will Return

by T.S. Kumbula

From the outside, it looks just like another of those minimally residential buildings that line North Penn Street. But the nameplate and the hanging signs distinguish this structure from its neighbors.

The simple sign merely says Ray's Shoe Shop, 1214 N. Penn. On any given day James (Jim) R. Armstrong, 55, and his mother, Dorothy Armstrong, can be found in the shop, tending to customers. They run the only African American-owned shoe repair shop in Muncie. Inside are shelf after shelf lined with new, remanufactured and repaired shoes.

Armstrong was a Muncie fire fighter from 1964 until his 1984 retirement. He rose through the ranks until he became a lieutenant, the highest position ever occupied by an African American in the Muncie Fire Department. Eventually he was in charge of the McCulloch Park Fire Station. One of his colleagues in the fire department was Indiana General Assembly Rep. Hurley C. Goodall.

"Although Hurley was a sergeant under me, he worked with me rather than for me. I relied on Hurley a lot. He helped me a lot. He's a special person. Whatever I wanted, even after he left the fire department, he was there for me," Armstrong said. "I'm proud to have worked with Hurley."

"I learned a lot from him. When he joined the fire department it was really tough for blacks. He laid the foundation that made it possible for younger guys, like me, who came



James R. Armstrong & wife, Hattie.

into the fire department after him."

Armstrong said he was proud of the time that he put into his fire fighting days. He said because Muncie is "not as progressive as other cities, including even those in Indiana, on race matters." Being in the fire department was no picnic.

However, he said he had no real problems when it came to dealing with the white fire fighters under his command.

"Being a fireman was very good for me. It was good and satisfying work. I raised my family while I was there. There were no layoffs," he said. "I am proud of my family, proud of my wife, my mother, my children and

my fire department job, where I started at the bottom and rose through the ranks to lieutenant."

The shoe repair business has been in the Armstrong family since 1937. His father, Ray Armstrong, operated the business at 810 S. Walnut St. for about 30 years. He moved from there when the downtown building had to be torn down.

The older Armstrong was born May 14, 1902, in Sevier County, Tenn., but came to Muncie in 1924. Here he met and married the former Dorothy Goatley in 1926. Between 1935 and 1939, Ray Armstrong was on the Muncie police force. He was the first African

American ever elected to the Muncie City Council, where he served from 1952 to 1956.

The older Armstrong died in 1970. Since then his widow and son have run the shop from its North Penn Street location. James Armstrong said he was 9 when he started learning the shoe repair business. "I never went to school to learn about shoes," he said the other day. "Everything I know about this business I learned from my father."

"It's hard work. There is no play in this business. It's a lot of hours and a lot of standing. But I love it. I really love it."

Armstrong said he and his only sister, Barbara, learned the value of hard work from their father. He attended St. Lawrence Elementary and Middle schools. Later, he graduated from Muncie Central High School.

After that he joined the U.S. Air Force, as a radar operator stationed at early warning sites in California and Nevada. "I liked it in the Air Force. I liked my work. I made a lot of good friends. The Air Force worked out fine for me," he said.

He was in the Air Force 1955 to 1959. After that he worked several jobs in Muncie, including 3 years at Westinghouse, which was eventually bought out by ADB. While there, he helped form Local 917 IUE to help the company's black employees. He left Westinghouse in 1964 to join the fire department.

Armstrong and his wife, Hattie, who works in the trust department of First Merchants Bank, have three children: James, 33, who

works for Borg-Warner, Sondra, 30, a teacher's aide at Mitchell Elementary School, and Charles, 29. All their children and three grandchildren live in Muncie.

"Business is pretty good. In any service business, like this one, business is pretty much seasonal. It is affected by the economy," he said. "But here I am usually pretty busy all year, except around tax time. In fact I have about all the business that I can handle. I believe the reason why we are still in business after 54 is that we do the best work we can and we treat people well."

He said he had noticed that whenever the economy is depressed, people tend to have their shoes fixed--instead of buying new ones. "That's happening right now," he said. More than 50 percent of his customers are those coming in for shoe repairs.

He said his customers are split 50-50, between whites and blacks. "We get customers from Muncie and from many of the surrounding cities and towns. Sometimes they come from even farther than that. The other day I had a customer who came all the way from Fort Wayne."

"I guess we must be doing something right. We don't get any complaints," he said. "In fact many of our customers are those who used to go to my father's shop when it was downtown. They have followed us here. Many of the customers have been with us for years. Others are the children of customers who have been referred to us by their parents."

(cont. on pg. 18)

Columnist Offers Some Sobering New Year Thoughts

Let me be among the first to welcome you to 1992. I'm happy to see you made it. (Thank you for not drinking and driving).

Now that we're all here, let's get ready for an exciting year.

I have so much to tell you and so little space in which to say it. But, as always, you know me, your "hum-ble" and let's not forget "modest" (stop smiling), writing servant, I will do my best.

New Year's Resolutions:

If you haven't done so already don't forget to pull out your pencil and pad and jot down your New Year's resolutions--you know, the ones you always promise to keep, but never do: stop eating so much; stop drinking so much; stop smoking so much; stop cursing so much; just to name a few "stops."

"Making A Difference"

by Demetrius Dee Harris



Along with your "stop list," try making a "hopes and wishes" list.

Wait a minute, I know some of you have already got dollar signs dancing around in your heads, hoping and wishing for that big pot of gold.

But even beyond the money, there are real tangible things to hope and wish for; good health; sound mind; positive emotions; good friends and family; and, of course, an optimistic outlook.

I've finished my list and I call it the "hot top ten."

Here it is, for your review. You can compare it with yours and see how close we are.

1. I hope brothers will stop killing brothers.
2. A home for everyone that needs one.
3. Food for every person that's hungry.
4. I hope I can avoid every arrogant and impolite person in 1992.
5. I hope Lillian Dunn, Carolyn Knox and their staffs receive the credit they so richly deserve, for the great job they do, working with our children at the

Madison Multi and Buley centers, respectively.

6. A job for everyone that wants to work.

7. A good boss for that job everyone wants.

8. That Mayor-elect Dominick will recognize the wealth of talented people in the African American community of Muncie--and that he will put those talented people to work.

9. That I won't lose my temper, not one time, during 1992. OK, maybe just once.

10. That I become more patient, more loving, more understanding, more compassionate, even more down-to-earth, and.....OK, "get my pot of gold."

BSU "Unity Week"

In the very first issue of The Muncie Times, in January 1991, I asked you to go out to Ball State Univer-

sity and attend the "Unity Week" activities.

Well, it's that time again and I'm asking once again. Circle the week of Jan. 19-26 and plan to attend the week-long events--especially the Jan. 19 "Miss Unity Week" pageant and proclamation program in Pruis Hall, because "yours truly" has been invited to speak during the festivities. That, my friends, should be wild.

"Unity Week" is a perfect opportunity for all of us to come together in celebration of the birth of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and to help keep his dream alive.

Don't forget--Jan. 19-26--you can call 285-1344 for more information.

Remember; you can--make a difference.

Send comments/letters to Demetrius Dee Harris c/o The Muncie Times.

Take Time to Put Yourself First This Year

I don't know about you, but the holidays put me into a time warp. You know, crunch mode, frazzled nerves and the whole stress bit. All a decent person wants after the holiday horror is over is some good ol' three-R therapy: recover, refocus and regenerate.

Since life puts us through enough expected changes, refocusing on ourselves sounds like something we all could use a healthy dose of. After a stressful time like last month, we need to regain a sense of routine. Sometimes symptoms like aches and pains in various places of our bodies are a sign that we need to get away from it all.

Even though you cannot afford that cruise to St.



Consumer Affairs

by Cynthia Reed

Croix just yet, there are mini-breaks to reactivate yourself from daily tensions and to get you back in motion.

Think about refocusing on what's really important. Take a little time to see what's really happening and then analyze it. Some people discover that when under physical or emotional strains, their emotions become mixed.

Refocusing and re-sorting

may take time; but time is a precious commodity that is only as useful as we make it. Talking to trusted friends, family members, counselors or clergy may help speed the process somewhat, but the self must be motivated toward positive change.

Healthy regeneration is dependent on healthy mental habits coinciding with healthy physical habits. Make a New Year's resolu-

tion to lose weight safely, if you need to. Think about giving up the "smokes" and start to take better nutritional steps. We really are what we eat.

For healthy attitudes to become permanent, we all have to assess the time demands placed upon us by our jobs, homes, spouses, children and spiritual and community groups.

Consider outlining these things in order of priority. In other words, what will require immediate attention? What can be put on hold without the walls caving in?

Learn to find a proper balance, that is acceptable to everyone in your inner circle. If the home life falls apart because of someone else's compulsive overwork-

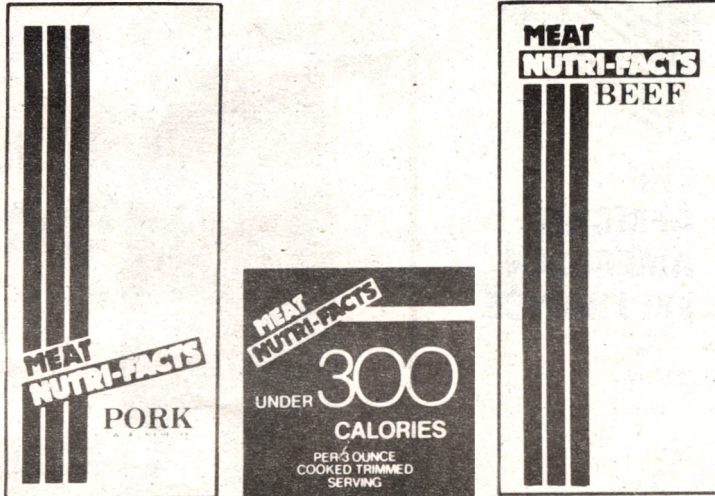
ing tendencies, maybe it's time to write down just how much time is spent doing things that we may think are important, but may really be incidental.

Adaptation is a requirement of change. That means asking the question, "Who is really important?"

If you don't name yourself as number one, start looking for reasons why. Then once you find the reasons, be sure the end result leaves you and those who care about you satisfied.

We can't live 1991 over again. But we can always look forward to being more of what we should be. Change should be an adventure.

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The Muncie Times Featu

1492--Pedro Alonzo Nino, a black man, arrives in the New World with Columbus.

1502--Spain approves use of slaves in the New World.

1502--First slaves delivered to New World by Portugal.

1513--Spain authorizes slaves in Cuba. Balboa is accompanied by 30 blacks when he discovers the Pacific Ocean.

1526--The first blacks to set foot on (what is now) U.S. territory arrive with a Spanish explorer in South Carolina. They escape and settle with Native Americans.

1562--In Hispaniola (what is now the Dominican Republic and Haiti), Spanish planters purchase cargo of slaves from England's John Hawkins.

1600--Records indicate that by this time more than 900,000 slaves have been brought to Latin America. During the 18th century, another 2,750,000 are added.

1618--England grants monopoly rights in the slave trade.

1619--Slavery in the English colonies begins with arrival of 20 black indentured servants aboard a Dutch vessel.

1624--In New Amsterdam (New York) the Dutch import black slaves to serve on Hudson Valley farms.

1629-1637--Black slaves imported into Connecticut (1629), Maryland and Massachusetts (1634), and New York City (1637).

1639--New England seamen enter slave trade. Captain William Pierce sails to West Indies, trading Indian slaves for blacks.

1641--Massachusetts is first colony to legalize slavery.

1651--Anthony Johnson, a black man, imports five servants and qualifies to receive a 200 acre land grant in Virginia.

1663--Law passed stipulating that all imported blacks are to be given status of slaves.

1688--Mennonite Quakers in Germantown, Pa., sign petition against slavery, the first formal protest against slavery in the Western Hemisphere.

1700--Slave population is placed at 28,000, with 23,000 in the south.

1711--In Pennsylvania, Mennonites and Quakers cause colonial legislature to outlaw slavery. They are overruled by the crown.

1712--Slave revolt kills nine whites. Twenty-one blacks are executed and six others commit suicide.

1727--Benjamin Franklin founded the Junto, a benevolent association that opposed slavery.

1739--Blacks revolt in South Carolina, resulting in the deaths of 51 whites. One of the insurrections was led by the slave Cato.

1750--Crispus Attucks escapes from his master. Attucks later becomes one of the heroes of the American Revolution when he is killed during the Boston Massacre.

1752--When George Washington acquires Mount Vernon, there are 18 slaves working there. Washington increases the number to 200. Records show that while Washington was concerned with their physical welfare, he vacillated over their freedom and his willingness to give them up.

1766--George Washington orders that one of his runaway slaves, "Negro Tom" be sold in the West Indies for goods.

1770--Crispus Attucks is shot and killed during the Boston Massacre.

1775--The Continental Congress bars blacks from the American Revolutionary Army. In this same year George Washington is alarmed by the numbers of blacks being recruited by the British Army and orders recruiting offices to accept free blacks for service.

1775--Blacks are with the Green Mountain boys at Fort Ticonderoga. Other blacks fight heroically at Bunker Hill.

1775--Johann Fredrich Blumenback proves that the skulls and brains of blacks are the same as those of Europeans. His paper counters the views of Voltaire, Hume, and Linne, who believe that blacks are inferior.

1776--Two blacks cross the Delaware River with Washington.

1776--The Declaration of Independence is adopted, eliminating the Jefferson proposal denouncing slavery.

1781--Black soldiers participate in the defeat of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

1783--At the end of the revolution some 10,000 blacks had served in the continental armies. The famed "Black Regiment" is deactivated.

1787--The "Northwest Ordinance" forbids extension of slavery into the territory.

1787--U.S. Constitution is adopted. Importation of slaves is not prohibited before 1808.

1790--According to the first census, there are 757,000 blacks in the United States, 9 percent of them are free.

1791--In Haiti, Toussaint L'Ouverture leads un-



THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

successful slave uprising.

1793--The Fugitive Slave Act is passed, making it an offense to harbor a slave or prevent his arrest.

1793--Eli Whitney patents the cotton gin, enabling green seed cotton to be profitably grown and thereby increasing demand for slaves.

1795--George Washington advertises for the return of one of his slaves.

1797--Sojourner Truth and George Moses Horton are born.

1799--Washington's will frees his remaining slaves.

1800--Congress rejects a petition by free blacks of Philadelphia to end slavery.

1804--Haiti declares independence from France, becoming the first black nation to gain freedom from European colonial rule.

1816--In Philadelphia, the first African Methodist Episcopal Church is organized.

1816--George Boxley, a white man, leads a doomed slave rebellion.

1817--Mississippi enters the union as a slave state. Much of Mississippi at this time is a wilderness. The famous "Delta" plantations are established by transplanted Virginia planters who have exhausted the fertility of their former properties.

1819--Alabama enters the union as a slave state.

1820--The Missouri Compromise: Missouri is admitted to the union as a slave state with slavery outlawed in the rest of the Louisiana Purchase lands.

1822--Liberia is founded by blacks of the American Colonization Society.

1823--Mississippi passes law making it illegal to teach reading and writing to blacks.

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THE AFRICAN- AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

Court, in 1857, held in the Dred Scott decision that a slave is not a citizen. Scott dies a year later.

1858--Kansans reject pro-slavery constitution. Abraham Lincoln makes strong anti-slavery speech in Springfield, Ill., saying: "...this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." This year also marked the famous Lincoln - Douglas debates.

1859--John Brown raids federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry. He is later captured and hanged.

1861--Lincoln is inaugurated. Civil War begins with the bombardment of Ft. Sumter. Jefferson Davis is elected president of the Confederate States of America.

1861-65--The Civil War rages across the nation, causing 646,392 total casualties, more than World War I (320,518), Korea (157,530), or Vietnam (211,438). There were 2,213,363 men engaged and 140,414 battle deaths. A total of 224,097 other deaths occurred, largely as a result of injuries and disease brought on by poor sanitation and inadequate nutrition. *More than 179,000 blacks served in the Union army and 3,000 were killed in battle. Another 26,000 died from disease and 14,700 deserted. Blacks represented 9 to 10% of the armed forces and 7% of the desertions.*

1863--Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed slaves in the areas in rebellion. Contrary to popular notion, it did not free all slaves.

1864--Fourteen of 37 Congressional Medal of Honor winners at the Battle of Chaffin's Farm are black.

1865--In Washington, John Rock becomes the first black admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court.

1865--On April 9, Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox. Grant allows rebel soldiers to retain their horses for spring plowing. On April 14, Lincoln is shot at Ford's Theater by John Wilkes Booth. Vice-President Johnson sworn in. Booth caught and dies of gunshot wounds. His four co-conspirators are hanged.

1865--All-white legislatures in many states enact "black codes" seeking to maintain prewar restrictions on blacks.

1866--The Civil Rights Bill of 1866 is passed over President Andrew Johnson's veto.

1867--Passage of the first Reconstruction Act (over Johnson's veto). Provides for military rule pending organization of state governments loyal to the union.

1867--Federal troops enforcing the Reconstruction Act provide blacks with majority of vote in most southern states. Alliances of blacks and white Republicans control the border states.

1870--In the south the Democrats regain control of most states. Some have attributed this, in part, to the activities of the KKK. During this period, in nine South Carolina counties, the Klan murdered 35 men and whipped 262 men and women. The Florida secretary of state reported 153 Klan murders in Jackson County alone.

1875--Congress passes the Civil Rights Bill of 1875, prohibiting discrimination in such public accommoda-

tions as hotels, theaters, and amusement parks.

1877--Samuel J. Tilden was elected president by the popular vote, but Rutherford B. Hayes, a Republican, promises southern electoral commissioners that he will withdraw federal troops from the South. The House of Representatives then selects Hayes. As a result, federal troops were removed from the south, where they had guaranteed fair elections. Hayes is inaugurated as the only president not to receive a majority of the popular votes cast.

1877--Historians regard this year as the beginning of a period in which whites regained political control in the south to the further detriment of blacks.

1890--Mississippi introduces the systematic exclusion of black voters by passing literacy tests. Seven other southern states followed suit. (In practice, a black man would be expected to recite the Mississippi constitution, while a white man might be asked the name of a local politician.)

1896--The *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision upholds the doctrine of "separate but equal," paving the way for Jim Crow.

1870-1900--During this period, 22 blacks, 13 of whom were ex-slaves, served in Congress.

1900-1950--During this period, Jim Crow reigned supreme in the south, as well as in the many northern cities to which of southern blacks had fled in the exodus of 1879 and subsequent years. This period, as well as the more turbulent years following, will be explored in detail in future editions.

1825--Josiah Henson, the original "Uncle Tom," leads slaves to freedom in Kentucky. He later becomes a leader of expatriate slaves

1842--Frederick Douglass's first appearance in print.

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1849--Harriet Tubman, soon to be a conductor on the "Underground Railroad," escapes from slavery.

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1st Year Anniversary

Come celebrate with us at the

HORIZON CONVENTION CENTER

Saturday, January 25, 1992

at

7:30 p.m.

Program Will Feature:

- Outstanding Men of Muncie
- Outstanding Young Men of Muncie
(High School Juniors & Seniors)
- Presentation of the Prestigious Martin Luther King Jr. Achievement Awards
- Special recognition and presentation of Muncie businesses who sponsored *The Muncie Times* for the first year.

Canadian Trip

(from pg. 10)

From Elgin, we were off to Dresden and the Uncle Tom's Cabin Historic Site. This internationally known historic site is part of the 200 acres of land the Rev. Josiah Henson purchased

in 1841 to establish the Dawn Settlement for refugees from slavery. The museum complex features six buildings, including the house where Mr. Henson lived, the church where he preached, and the British

American Institute cemetery where Mr. Henson and his family are buried. Dresden has four other historic churches closely associated with the black community.

In the center of town are the Queen Street Baptist

Church, built in 1859, and Christ Church Anglican Church, constructed in 1867-70. On the outskirts are Union Baptist Church and Prince Albert Baptist Church, organized in 1885 and 1909 respectively.

In nearby Chatham, the historic First Baptist Church, on King Street, has always been the focal point of the black community. Erected in 1853, the church hosted political functions as well as religious services and social events. It became the headquarters of the anti-slavery campaign.

On May 10, 1858, the final session of John Brown's famous Convention met here to complete plans to overthrow the American government. Although First Baptist Church has been altered over the years, it still stands as a reminder of valiant efforts to abolish slavery.

Down the road is the Sandwich First Baptist Church, one of the oldest churches in the City of Windsor. Its history goes back to about 1841, when Canada was considered a haven for fugitive slaves fleeing the southern United States.

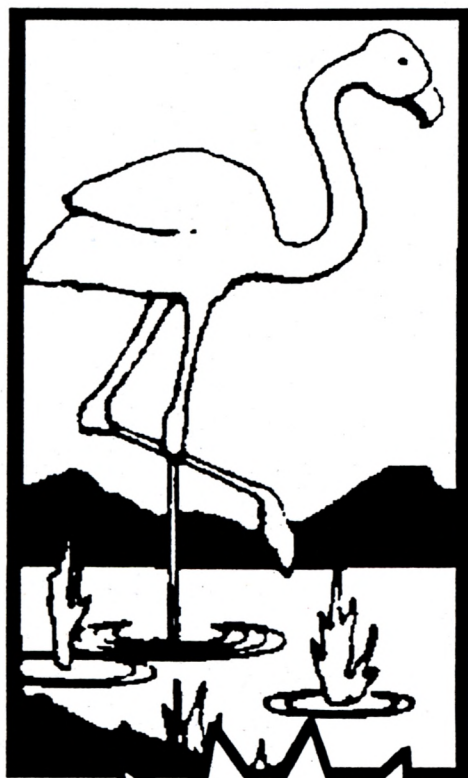
Today, the Sandwich congregation is a small group of dedicated women,

men and children seeking to serve Sandwich and surrounding areas. They are part of a greater network of Baptist Christians in southwestern Ontario who are also part of the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec, a network that reaches across Canada and around the world.

Last but not least was a visit to the North American Black Historical Museum and Cultural Center. The center has many historical artifacts and materials, which are used during exhibits. Most were donated to the Cultural Center by interested members from the community.

The center has a permanent exhibit to the memory of the Underground Railroad, keeping their memory alive forever. This has proven to be one of the favorites over the years.

Finally, back to Muncie. The Oasis Tours trip was a wonderful experience. The coach was clean, comfortable and well maintained. The driver and other tour personnel were courteous and professional. I highly recommend this particular tour to anyone who is interested in an experience that truly recalls our black heritage.



Satisfy . . Your Whole Appetite Sample Platter

Includes:

Filet Mignon
French Fried Shrimp
BBQ Ribs
Teriyaki Chicken

All For Only **\$10⁹⁵**
per person with coupon reg. price \$13.95

Served with our Famous Caesar Salad or House Salad,
Soup du Jour, Choice of Potato & Hot Bread
GOOD FROM 4-11 PM • Expires 1-16-92

DINNER COUPON

Monday thru Saturday

\$3⁰⁰ OFF

Sample
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Not good with any other discount or offer or on daily specials.
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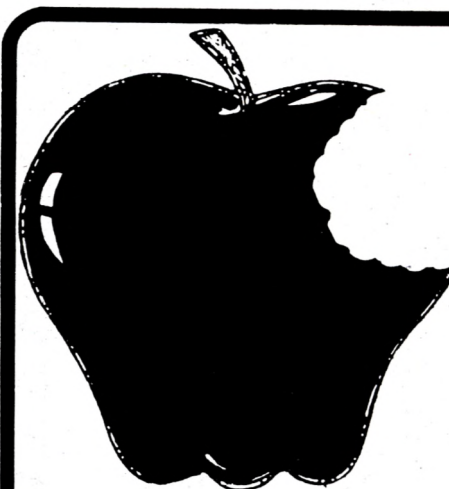
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Armstrong, Mother Continue Family Shoe Repair Tradition

(from pg. 11)

We are polite to our customers. We do a good job and they keep coming back. Sure, there are some people in the community who drive by here every day to take their shoes elsewhere. I can't say why they do it. It just seems to be one of those traits among our people.

"I know that to stay in business you have to be better than your competitors. I know we do a good

job. Our prices are in line, if not cheaper. We just have

to keep doing a good job so we can attract more customers."

Armstrong, who said he had no plans to retire any time soon, bemoaned the lack of strong black leadership or black professionals in Muncie. He said lack of opportunities was driving some of the educated black people away from Muncie.

"Ball State is a good

university. It produces good people. But there are no jobs for the blacks who graduate from Ball State. So there are people who are being forced to leave Muncie because they can't get jobs in Muncie," he said.

Armstrong said his advice to young people is that they

should stay in school and get as much education as they can. "Not everybody can get a master's degree. But they should all try to get a college education. They must be prepared for what the country is going to expect. We need more educated people. We need to have professionals in

Muncie and we need black unity so we can work for our people. The clergy have been working hard

but they need the support of the community," he said.

"We need more blacks to get into politics, because Muncie is a political city run by politicians."



Dorothy Armstrong and son James (Jim) Armstrong



Charles F. Armstrong



Sandra E. Armstrong



James F. Armstrong

THE SPIRIT OF FREEDOM

THE NEW NORTHEAST HEALTH CARE OF MUNCIE

"A Neighborhood Facility"

Your loved one's could be in walking distance of your home.

Our facility makes visits easy and convenient for you because of our open door policy...

You can visit at anytime without advance notice.

- Immediate opening available.
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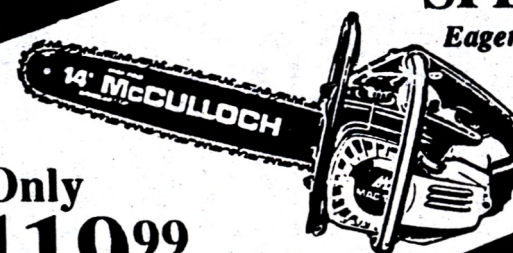
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Sports

BSU Women Players are Young, Green, Promising

by Demetrius Dee Harris

Young. Youthful. Inexperienced. All are terms that could be used to describe the 1991-92 version of the Ball State University women's basketball team. Sixth-year mentor Ethel Gregory welcomes six newcomers into the Cardinals' camp this fall. The newcomers join eight returnees, four of whom are sophomores.

Senior Stephanie McQuinn leads a trio of returning players who saw starting duty last season. McQuinn, who started all 26 games in which she played, is joined by part-time starters junior Ramonda James and sophomore Dianne McConnell. James started in 13 games, while McConnell earned the starting nod in 10 contests.

A three-year regular for BSU, McQuinn has established herself as one of the finest all-around players in school history. She ranks 12th in BSU annals in scoring (653), sixth in rebounding (472), fourth in steals (150), sixth in assists (253) and seventh in blocked shots (36).

Last season, McQuinn led the team in rebounding (8.2), assists (5.0) and steals (2.6) plus ranked third in scoring (10.2). Her rebounding, steals and assists totals ranked third, third and fifth, respectively, in the final Mid-American Conference statistics. Her efforts earned her BSU's Most Valuable Player and Best Offensive Player awards in a vote by her teammates. Last December, McQuinn was chosen

as the league's Player of the Week after earning Most Valuable Player honors at the Cardinals Roundball Fest.

McConnell was selected as BSU's Rookie of the Year and Most Improved Player after averaging 10.6 points and 3.5 rebounds over the final eight games of the season. James took advantage of her starting opportunities, establishing single-game career highs in scoring (14), rebounding (10) and steals (3).

Ball State will seek immediate assistance from its six newcomers to improve upon last season's 7-20 overall mark and 3-13 ninth-place Mid-Am finish. Junior forward Glenna VanHoose brings collegiate experience to the Cardinals after a two-year stint at Sue Ben-

Ball State University Cardinals



FRONT ROW, left to right: Kim Myers, Kristye Cherry, Carla Westmoreland, Dianne McConnell, Ramonda James, Timea Jobbagy, Stephanie Stalder, Lynn Van Meter and Stacey Dove.
BACK ROW, Head Coach Ethel Gregory, student trainer Dan Lukens, student manager Jan Peters, student manager Denise Henning, Beth Brechner, Glenna Van Hoose, Stacy Sheriff, Stephanie McQuinn, Julie Comer, Joni Brown, student trainer Stacy Struble, trainer Vicky Graham, assistant coach Patti McCormack and graduate assistant coach Cleve Wright.

No.	Name	Pos.	Ht.	Cl.	Yrs.	Hometown (High School)
32	Beth Brechner	G.	5-8	Fr.	1	Portage, Ind. (Portage)
14	Joni Brown	G.	5-8	Fr.	1	Ellettsville, Ind. (Edgewood)
40	Kristye Cherry	F-G.	5-9	Fr.	1	Indianapolis, Ind. (Ben Davis)
34	Julie Comer	G.	5-8	Fr.	1	Osgood, Ind. (Jac-Cen-Del)
33	Stacey Dove	G.	5-5	Fr.	1	Minneapolis, Minn. (Burnsville)
43	Ramonda James	C.	6-1	Jr.	3	Louisville, Ky. (Manual)
35	Timea Jobbagy	C.	6-2	So.	2	Budapest, Hungary (Adrian, Mich.)
41	Dianne McConnell	F.	6-0	So.	2	Leo, Ind. (Leo)
24	Stephanie McQuinn	F.	5-10	Sr.	4	Forrest, Ind. (Clinton Central)
12	Kim Myers	G.	5-6	So.	2	Frankfort, Ind. (Frankfort)
25	Stacy Sheriff	C.	6-4	Jr.	2	Portage, Ind. (Portage)
11	Stephanie Stalder	G.	5-8	Jr.	3	Kenton, Ohio (Upper Scioto Valley)
42	Glenna Van Hoose	F.	5-11	Jr.	1	Paintsville, Ky. (Paintsville)
20	Lynn Van Meter	G.	5-6	Fr.	1	Beech Grove, Ind. (Roncalli)
23	Carla Westmoreland	G.	5-7	So.	2	Scottsburg, Ind. (Scottsburg)
HEAD COACH: Ethel Gregory						
ASSISTANT COACH: Patti McCormack						
GRADUATE ASSISTANT: Cleve Wright						

nett Junior College in London, Ky. Last season, she earned Kentucky Junior College Athletic Conference all-league honors after averaging 16 points and 9.7 rebounds a game.

Topping the incoming freshmen class is Julie Comer, who earned high honorable mention on the all-state team, plus Joni Brown and Kristye Cherry.

The 1991-92 schedule is highlighted by a trip to Honolulu, Hawaii, for the



Junior Ramonda James

prestigious Rainbow Wahini Classic which includes 1990-91 NCAA Tournament participants Louisiana Tech, Connecticut, Providence and Montana.





WE ARE LOOKING FOR A HOME

If you care, Call The Muncie Times, 741-0037, between 9 a.m.- 5 p.m., Monday thru Friday.

Reprobate's Solution: War in Yankee Stadium

The old sarge continues on active duty, the nation having found his expertise indispensable in these troubling times of potential world conflict. We have had a letter, however, and he tells us that he's involved in a top secret mission called Operation "Nobody Knows." He described this as an exercise in security. Thus far, he says, the operations seems to be a success, but he couldn't be sure because nobody knows.

Standing in for the old sarge, as usual, is the old reprobate.

**Note: The surgeon general requires us to inform you that the old reprobate is, in fact, an inmate at Walter Reed's psychiatric facility. Readers are cautioned that taking his comments seriously may result in synaptic dysfunctions and an altered state of reality. Restrict intake to no more than one column weekly.*

I'm told that the biggest segment of the nation's budget is national defense. I've always wondered about

Perspective Is Everything

by The Old Sarge



things having to do with national defense. Even in the depths of the cold war I always secretly suspected that the Russians weren't really all that interested in Mutual Assured Destruction.

Patton knew something about the American male psyche that most of us find hard to admit. We like the romantic idea of war--the idea of punishing the enemy until he is utterly defeated and glorious victory is achieved. Today's wars, however, don't seem to work like that. We spend billions of dollars and whip the enemy all over the countryside, then we leave

without changing anything. If we don't change anything, what's the point? Look what we did to Japan. We kicked their butts, mortalyzed their God, married their women and taught them to build cars. I mean, we really showed them.

Today, however, we seem to have forgotten how a proper war should be conducted. I attribute this to a lack of supervision. Imagine the National Football League without officials. The game would be reduced to bloody chaos and nobody would know who won.

The military's had the answer for a long time, they just didn't know what it meant. Limited warfare--as it should be practiced.

Each year, the United Nations would host a World War. It would be an invitational event, limited to twelve armies participating in a single-elimination format. Ten of the twelve armies would be chosen by the U.N. Secretary General, and two "Wild Card" armies would be chosen according to the best won/lost record in World Wars. Participating nations would field an army consisting of ten soldiers equipped with one tank, one jeep, one machine gun and one hand grenade. Each soldier would be individually armed with a rifle and one bullet. Air forces would consist of one fighter plane with one missile and naval forces of rowboats mounting rams. These forces would be brought together in Yankee Stadium and allowed to run

amuck for a period of one hour (the navies would fight it out in an olympic-sized pool, with promotional consideration given to the pool's provider).

The winner would be determined by an applause meter registering the approval of the fans. All wars would be closely supervised by U.N. referees whose job would be to insure that no one got hurt. Medals and promotions would be awarded to all participants who managed to conserve their ammunition.

Winners would be designated "Uncle Sam" for a period of one year. During that year they would be responsible for policing the world, democratizing communists, slaying dragons, making mountains out of milehills, and paying foreign aid to the rest of the world.

The losers would be lucky.

200 Years of Black Cooking

Some Recipe Ideas to Start the New Year With a Bang

OUR MENU FOR TEN

- *Pigs' Feet
- *Sliced Turkey and Ham Platter
- *Hoppin' John (Black-Eyed Peas and Rice)
- *Stewed Tomatoes
- *Baked Sweet Potatoes
- *Apple-Walnut Salad
- *Corn Bread
- *Company Pies
- *Fruitcake
- *Eggnog
- *Champagne

Assorted Winter Fruits: Persimmons, Pomegranates, Pears, Apples, Tangerines, Tokay Grapes, and Kumquats

PIG' FEET

- 12 pigs' feet, halved
- 2 cups cider vinegar
- 4 celery stalks, cut in thirds
- 4 large onions, quartered
- 4 carrots, halved
- 4 bay leaves
- 12 peppercorns
- 3 teaspoons crushed red peppers
- 2 tablespoons salt

Carefully inspect pigs' feet and singe off any remaining hairs. Wash feet thoroughly. Place them in a large saucepan or kettle. Cover with water and add remaining ingredients. Bring to a boil, lower heat, cover, and simmer slowly for about 3 hours. When done, pigs feet should be fork tender and no longer pinkish in color. Adjust seasoning and serve with additional vinegar and hot sauce.

HOPPIN' JOHN (BLACK-EYED PEAS AND RICE)

- 2 ham hocks
- 1 bay leaf
- 2 onions, chopped
- 1 celery stalk, diced
- 1/2 teaspoon crushed red pepper
- Salt and pepper to taste
- 2 cups black-eyed peas
- 2 cups uncooked rice

Place ham hocks in a large saucepan. Add water to cover and simmer for about 1/2 hour. Add bay leaf, onions, celery, and seasonings. Sort out and discard any discolored or damaged peas, rinse remainder well, and add to the pot.

If necessary, adjust water level so that the peas are well covered. Simmer slowly until tender and liquid level is low, about 2 hours. Cook rice separately according to package direction, steaming it until dry. Fluff into peas. Adjust seasoning and cook over low heat until all the liquid is absorbed. Even the most experienced cooks sometimes have difficulty estimating the exact level of liquid necessary to prevent the rice from becoming gummy. If in doubt, reverse the process and fluff the peas into the rice, adding a small amount of liquid.

Yield: 10 servings.

STEWED TOMATOES

- 4 tablespoons butter
- 2 medium-size onions, minced
- 12 large ripe tomatoes peeled and cut in pieces
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 2 teaspoons brown sugar
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 1 teaspoon basil

In a large saucepan, melt butter and add onions. Saute until tender. Add tomatoes, salt, brown sugar, pepper, and basil. Bring to a boil, lower heat, cover, and simmer slowly for about 25 minutes. Adjust seasoning if necessary.

Yield: 10 servings.

BAKED SWEET POTATOES

Wash potatoes and pat dry. Rub skins with vegetable shortening. Bake in a preheated 425 degree oven for 45 minutes to an hour, depending on size. Test for

doneness by squeezing, using a pot holder, or piercing with a fork. Serve with a pat of butter.

APPLE-WALNUT SALAD

- 12 apples
- 2 celery stalks, diced
- 1 1/2 cups chipped walnuts
- 4 tablespoons seedless raisins
- 1 1/2 cups mayonnaise
- 1 teaspoon lemon juice
- 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
- Lettuce

Purple grapes, halved and seeded, for garnish. Peel and core apples, and dice them into small cubes. Add celery, walnuts, and raisins. In a small bowl, blend mayonnaise, lemon juice, and nutmeg. Gently fold mayonnaise mixture into apples, coating evenly.

Serve on a bed of lettuce and garnish with grape halves.

Yield: About 10 servings

CORN BREAD

- 1 cup sifted all-purpose flour
- 1 1/2 tablespoons sugar
- 2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon soda

- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup yellow cornmeal
- 2 eggs, beaten
- 1 1/2 cups buttermilk
- 1/4 cup melted butter

Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder, soda, and salt. Add cornmeal. In a medium-size bowl, mix eggs, buttermilk, and butter. Add flour mixture. Mix enough to moisten. Pour into a greased 8-inch-square baking pan or 12 muffin tins. Bake in a preheated 425 degrees oven for 20-25 minutes, or 15-20 minutes if baking muffins. Cut corn bread into squares. (A small cooked sweet potato or banana, mashed and blended into corn bread batter, offers an interesting variation.)

Yield: 12 squares or muffins. Double recipe for 10-12 guests.

COMPANY PIES

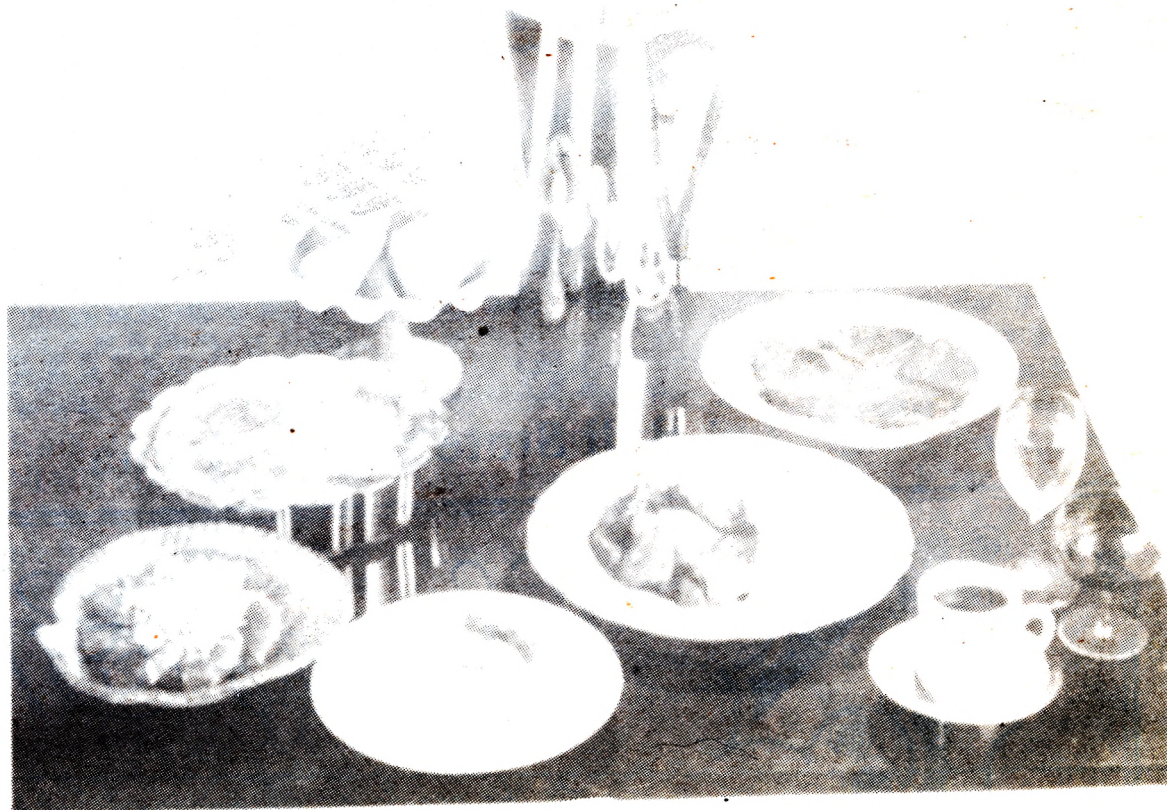
NO BAKE FRUITCAKE

- 1 cup assorted candied fruits (pineapple, lemon, orange, citron, red cherries)
- 1 cup golden raisins
- 1/2 cup chopped dates

- 1/4 teaspoon ground nutmeg
- 1/8 teaspoon ground cloves
- 1 cup miniature marshmallows, packed
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 3/4 cup chopped walnuts
- 3 1/2 cups graham cracker crumbs (1 pound of crackers)
- 1/2 teaspoon ground cinnamon
- 3 tablespoons orange juice
- 2/3 cup evaporated milk
- 2 tablespoons honey
- whipped cream for topping.

Mix candied fruits, raisins, dates, nuts, cracker crumbs, and spices. Mix marshmallows, citrus juices, milk, and honey, and stir well. Blend everything together until crumbs are moist then press into an 8-inch loaf pan. Chill for several days before slicing.

**Continued
In Next
Issue**



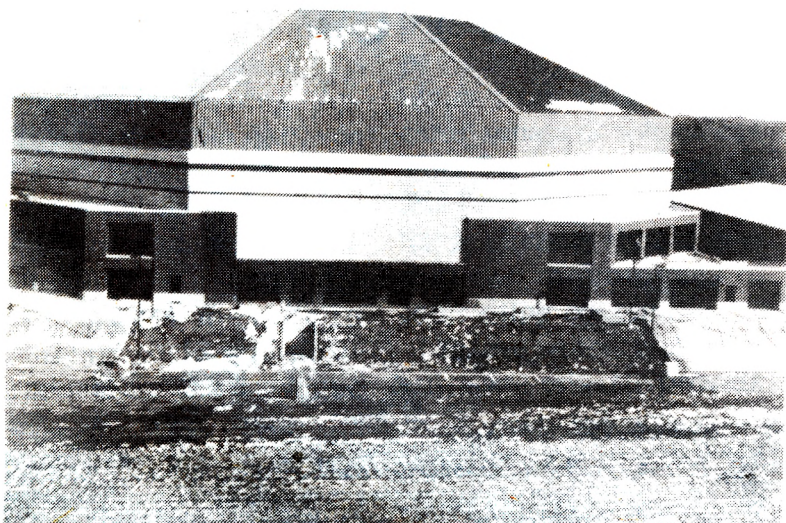
Ball State's \$18M Arena Ready for Jan. 15 Opening

by Demetrius Dee Harris

Ball State University officials are 90 percent sure that the first basketball game in their new arena will be played Jan. 15.

The \$18 million facility has been under construction for 20 months.

The Cardinals men's and women's teams will play Miami University in their Mid-American Conference home opener.



Ball State's New Arena

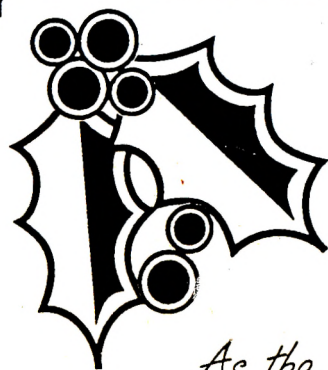
Thomas Morrison, the university's director of physical education, recreation and athletic facilities, said

"So far all the major systems have been working fine and the plumbing is complete, the heating system is complete and the electrical work is 90 percent complete.

"If we run into something major that doesn't work it might delay us. But we're 90 percent sure it's going to be Jan. 15."

A final seat count has not been conducted, but the arena is expected to seat between 11,000 and 11,500 for basketball and more for other events, such as concerts, when spectators can be seated on the floor.

Athletic officials are still working out details of when season ticket holders will be mailed arena tickets and when the remainder of the tickets will be available for public sale.



Season's Greetings

to the people of Muncie and Delaware County.

As the Holiday arrives, thoughts always turn to friends and those we love.

We want to thank you personally, and tell you how much we appreciate the opportunity to serve you as mayor for the past eight years. We leave with warm memories of our time with you.

To leave the city we love a little better place for having been here has always been the goal of our administration. We hope in some small way we have been able to touch you, and give you a better way of life.

As the new administration takes office, we wish them much success and prosperity. We hope their time in office is as fulfilling as ours.

We wish you and your family a happy holiday season and a new year filled with happiness, good health and prosperity.



*Mayor Jim and
Marilyn Carey*



Williams and Snipes Top List of Most Desirable Dates

New York, N.Y.--Vanessa Williams and Wesley Snipes would spend all their time dating and no time on their careers if the public had its way.

Williams and Snipes ranked first as "ideal lovers" in the recent Alize Passion Poll, conducted annually to track the passions of African Americans around the country.

The poll, sponsored by the makers of Alize de France, asks men and women about real-life romance in 1991, with an added look at 'fantasy.' Among the results are:

* Men said Vanessa Williams fit their idea of an ideal lover, with 37 percent of the vote, followed by Naomi Campbell, with 19 percent. Janet Jackson (last year's winner) and Anita Baker tied for third place.

* Wesley Snipes received the "ideal lover" vote from women who made up 23 percent of the vote. Denzel Washington and Michael Jordan tied for second, with 19 percent each, and Arsenio Hall took third place.

* For the second year, omen agreed heavyweight boxer Mike Tyson would be their last choice for a date. Fifty-two percent said so. But he needn't feel too bad; considering the company: the late Miles Davis was next in line as "last choice," with 19 percent, followed by Bryant Gumbel, with 16 percent.

Men would like to stay away from the likes of Grace Jones, Lisa Bonet and LaToya Jackson, who received 56 percent, 19 percent, and 6 percent of the votes respectively.

Asked to comment on the first thing that shows a person has serious dating potential, 32 percent said

"great eyes," followed by moves on the dance floor, which took 29 percent, followed by another third place tie between voice quality and acting "hard to get."

The survey sounds a note of caution for romantic liaisons: Asked if a relationship that started over the summer would last into 1992, 43 percent said the chances were 50-50. Thirty-nine percent said the chances were better than average that it would last into 1992. And 17 percent said it wouldn't.

When asked what best describes love and relationships for the 90s, the overwhelming majority--almost half the survey audience--said looks and money are out and substance and quality are in. Twenty-six percent said there are "a lot of losers out there," and only 10 percent said there are "a lot of winners out there."

The most important qualities sought in a lover are sincerity and honesty, said ninety percent of men and women polled. In the 1990 poll, when people were asked about the most important quality in a lover, the majority said the "ability to commit to a long-term relationship," followed closely by "liquid assets."

And what singers consistently create the most passionate environments with their music? Luther Vandross took 44 percent of the vote, followed by Anita Baker with 28 percent. Tied for third were Teddy Pendergrass and Johnny Gill.

The Alize Passion Poll was instituted in 1990. Last year's "fantasy" and "last choice" dates were: **Ideal Fantasy Dates/1990:** #1-Janet Jackson, #2-Whitney

Houston, #3-Debbie Allen. #1-Billy Dee Williams, #2-Arsenio Hall, #3-Denzel Washington. **Last Choice**

Dates/1990: #1-Mike Tyson, #2-Reggie Jackson, #3-Miles Davis. #1-Grace Jones, LaToya Jackson, #3-

Robin Givens.

The 1991 Alize Passion Poll was conducted this summer in nightspots around the country.

For Black and Hispanic high school students in Indiana, Earlham College offers a special opportunity to excel. The College has established a new scholarship program -- the Educational Enhancement Award -- to help Indiana's Black and Hispanic students afford an Earlham education. The new Award replaces any recommended loan in a student's financial aid package with a gift grant. This means that Black or Hispanic students can attend one of the nation's most respected private liberal arts colleges--without incurring any debt. It's an opportunity of a lifetime, for a lifetime -- to stay in Indiana for college, to attend a private college with programs of the highest quality, to prepare for the brightest future.

The Goal.
The College has established the Educational Enhancement Award to attract Black and Hispanic students from Indiana to Earlham, and to provide an added incentive for these students to attend college.

Who Qualifies?
Any Black or Hispanic student admitted to Earlham who has demonstrated financial need.

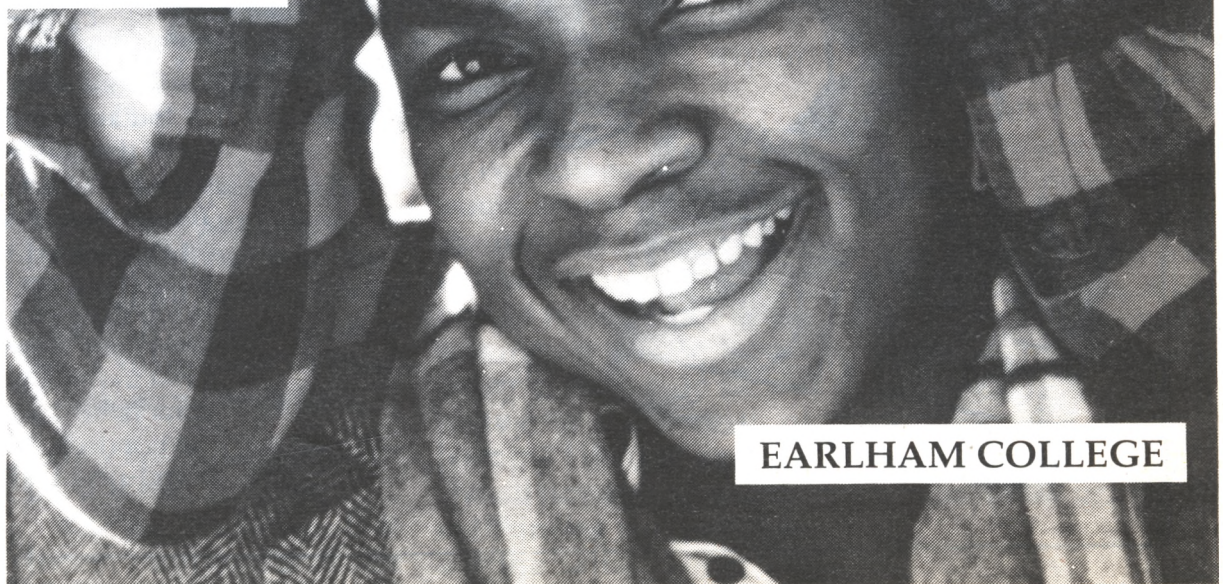
The Award.
The Educational Enhancement Award replaces any recommended loan in a student's financial aid package. Other gift grants and a guaranteed campus job complete the financial aid award. This means that qualified students can earn a four-year degree without incurring any debt.

Where?
Earlham's scenic 800-acre campus is located in Richmond, Indiana, one hour east of Indianapolis.

The Environment.
Earlham is academically challenging -- yet open, friendly, and supportive.

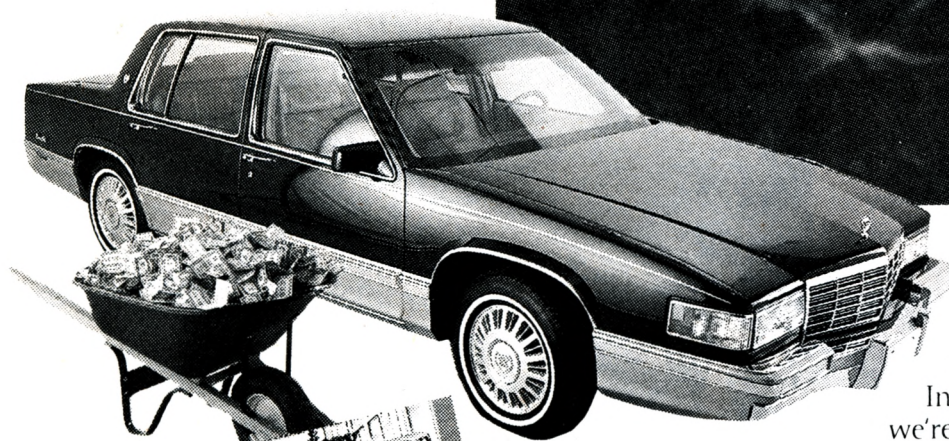
The Results.
Seventy-three percent of those Black and Hispanic students who enroll as first-year students remain at Earlham to graduate in four years. And their record of career accomplishment is outstanding.

More Information
Please Write:
Shelley Robinson or
Kyle Malone,
Earlham College,
Richmond, Indiana 47374
Or Call: (toll-free number)
1-800-EARLHAM or
1-800-327-5426



EARLHAM COLLEGE

ODDS ARE, YOU'LL MAKE HISTORY.



Hoosier History isn't just a game. It's our way of celebrating the 175th Anniversary of Indiana statehood. And we're doing it with the best odds in history (1 in 2.98). You get two chances to win on every ticket - either \$20,000 instantly or up to \$50,000 in fabulous merchandise, everything from a wide screen TV, a mountain bike, a grandfather clock, a five-carat diamond, all the way up to a brand-new Cadillac. Or you

could always win a million on TV. All this for only \$2.00. There are four different tickets to collect, each depicting historical scenes from around Indiana, but quantities are limited. So hurry down to your lottery retailer today. Because with prizes like these, this game will be history before you know it.



God Equals Jesus, the Holy Ghost and the Holy Spirit

Jesus is called God in fulfillment of prophecy. Is **the Holy Ghost God?** Yes. "God is a Spirit: and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth" (St. John 4:24).

"But Peter said, Ananias, why hath Satan filled thine heart to lie to the Holy Ghost, and to keep back part of the price of the land?...thou hast not lied unto men, but unto God" (Acts 5:3,4). (This shows that the Holy Ghost is the God he lied to).

"There is one body, and **one spirit**" (Eph. 4:4). "Now the Lord is that Spirit: and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty" (II Cor. 3:17).

"And he said, Who art thou, Lord? And the Lord said, I am Jesus whom thou persecutest: it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks" (Acts 9:5). "Know ye not that the Lord he is God..." (Ps. 100:3a). **Are Jesus and the Holy Ghost the same spirit?** Yes.

Jesus said: 'And I will pray to the father, and he shall give you another comforter, that he may abide with you forever; even the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him: for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you, I will not leave you comfortless: **I will come to you**' (St. John 14:16-18).

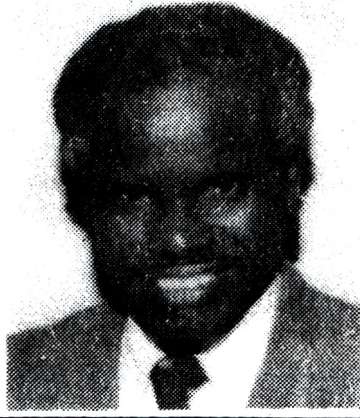
"But ye are not in the flesh, but in the Spirit, if so be that the Spirit of God dwell in you. Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, ye is none of his" (Rom. 8:9).

"And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father" (Gal. 4:6). **Are the Holy Ghost and the Holy Spirit the same spirit?** Yes. For in Matthew 3:16,

Questions &

By Dr. W.J. Duncan

Founder and President of
Muskegon Bible Institute,
Indianapolis



it is said that the Holy Spirit descended like a dove upon Jesus, while in St. Luke 3:22, it is said the Holy Ghost did it. These two are accounts of the same incident.

How has God revealed Himself in time past? "God, who at sundry times and in diverse manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son,...(Heb. 1:1,2).

What major manifestations has God revealed himself in? There are three manifestations: As Father, As Son, As Holy Ghost. "And without controversy great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory" (I Tim. 3:16).

Is it the same Lord in each manifestation? Yes. "Now there are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit. And there are differences of administrations, but the same Lord. And there are diversities of operations, but it is the same God which worketh all in all" (I Cor. 12:4-6).

Explain the purpose of God having manifested himself as Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

A. Father - The Father ordained salvation. "Ac-

cording as he hath chosen us in Him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy and without blame before Him in love" (Eph. 1:4).

B. Son - As the Son, (the Father, II Cor. 5:19) He purchased salvation because there was no man found worthy to do it. "And he saw that there was no man, and wondered that there was no intercessor: therefore his arm brought salvation unto him; and his righteousness, it sustained him" (Isa. 59:16). "To wit, that God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself,..." (II Cor. 5:19; Matt. 1:21; Heb. 2:14-18; Isa. 35:4).

C. Holy Ghost - As the Holy Ghost, He applies salvation to the heart of the believer. "And hope maketh not ashamed; because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us" (Rom. 5:5; 13:8-10).

Explain the incident where Jesus was baptized, and the Father spoke from heaven, and the Holy Ghost descended in the shape of a dove upon Jesus.

In this incident, the only person that is seen is Jesus. "Who being the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person,...(Heb. 1:3). "No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him" (St. John 1:18).

"If ye had known me, ye should have known my Father also: and from henceforth ye know him, and have seen Him. Philip saith unto him, Lord, show us the Father, and it sufficeth us. Jesus saith unto him, Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known me, Philip? He that hath seen me hath seen the Father; and how sayest thou then, Show us the Father?" "I and my Father are one" (St. John 14:7-9; 10:30).

Are there any scriptures to show that God was in the body of Jesus Christ at that time? Yes.

For God is omnipresent, meaning everywhere at the same time. "Know therefore this day, and consider it in thine heart, that the Lord hi is God in heaven above, and upon the earth beneath: there is none else" (Deut. 4:39; Gen. 19:24). To wit, that God was in Christ, reconciling dwell in you. Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his. And if Christ be in you, the body is dead because of sin; the world unto himself,..." (II Cor. 5:19).

"Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Immanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us" (Matt. 1:23). "For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord" (Luke 2:11). "Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me: or else believe me for the very works' sake" (St. John 14:11; 5:17).

Was Jesus Christ (in spirit) in heaven and in earth at the same time? Yes. "And no man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven, even the Son of man which is in heaven"

(St. John 3:13; Prov. 30:4). **Was the Holy Ghost in the body of Jesus at that time?** Yes.

"For in him dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead bodily" (Col. 2:9). "For it pleased the Father that in Him should all fullness dwell; (Col. 1:19. Hence the words: "And lo a voice from heaven, say, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased" (Matt. 3:17).

Note this, that the Spirit of Christ and the Holy Ghost are the same Spirit. And that the Spirit of Christ is Jesus in Spirit, which is the Holy Ghost in us. "But ye are not in the flesh, but in the Spirit, if so be that the Spirit of God but the Spirit is life because of righteousness. But is the Spirit of him that raised up Jesus from the dead dwell in you, he that raised up Christ from the dead shall also quicken your mortal bodies by his Spirit that dwelleth in you" (Rom. 8:9-11).

Why did this holy incident happen?

This happened for a sign to John the Baptist, that this was the very One that was to come. "And I knew him not: but he that sent me to baptize with water, the same said unto me, Upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending, and remaining on him, the same is he which baptizeth with the Holy Ghost. And I saw, and bare record that this is the Son of God" (St. John 1:33,34).

"And we know that the Son of God is come, and hath given us an understanding, that we may know him that is true, and we are in him that is true, even in his Son Jesus Christ. **This is the true God, and eternal life.** Little children, keep

(cont. on pg. 26)

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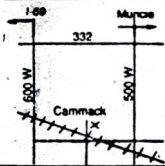
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**Martin Luther
King, Jr.** DAY
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Jesus is The Son of God

(from pg. 25)

yourselves from idols.
Amen (I John 5:20,21).

Explain the incident where Jesus prayed to the Father. If he is the Father, why did he pray to the Father?

Jesus Christ, as a Son, prayed unto the Father. It was not the Father praying to God, but Jesus Christ as the Son of God, praying unto the Father. The Son of God is not the Spirit. Neither was it God, but rather it was the flesh in whom the Eternal Spirit (God the Father) dwelt. "...Joseph, thou son of David, fear not to take unto thee Mary thy wife: for that which is conceived in her is of the Holy Ghost" (Matt. 1:20).

"And the angel answered and said unto her. The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee: therefore also that holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God"

(Luke 1:35). "But when the fullness of time was come, God sent forth his Son, made of a woman, made under the law: (Gal. 4:4). "Let this form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God: But made himself of no reputation and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men" (Phil. 2:5-7)

"At that time Jesus answered and said, I that thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes. Even so, Father: for so it seemed good in thy sight. All things are delivered unto me of my Father: and no man knoweth the Son, but the Father: neither knoweth any man the Father, save the Son, and give to whomsoever the Son will reveal him" (Matt. 11:25-27; 16:13-17; St. John 1:33,34; 14:7-9).

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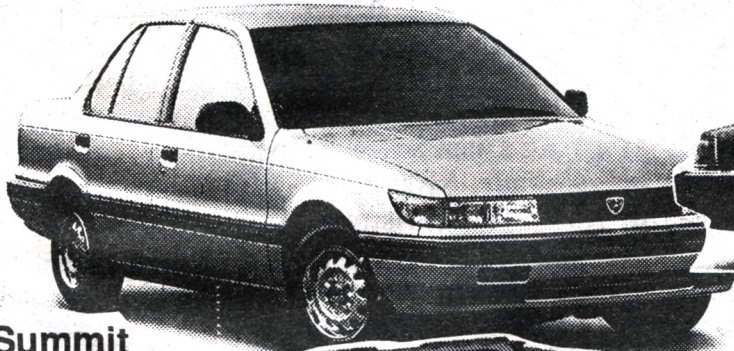
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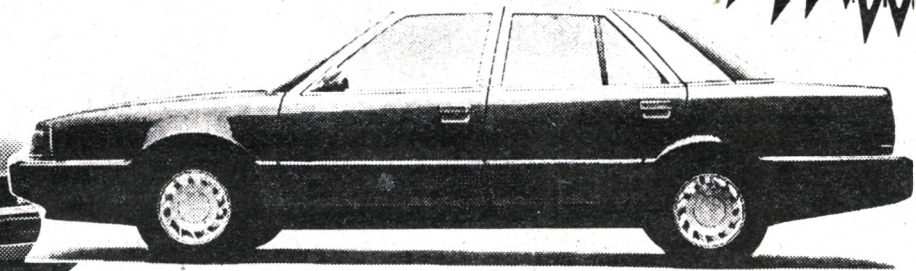


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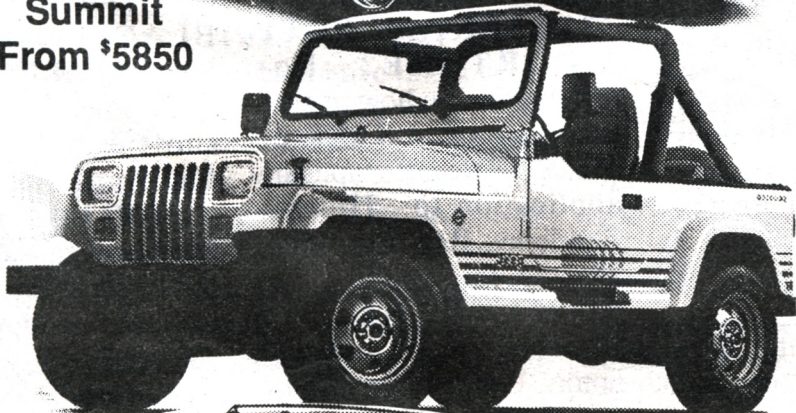


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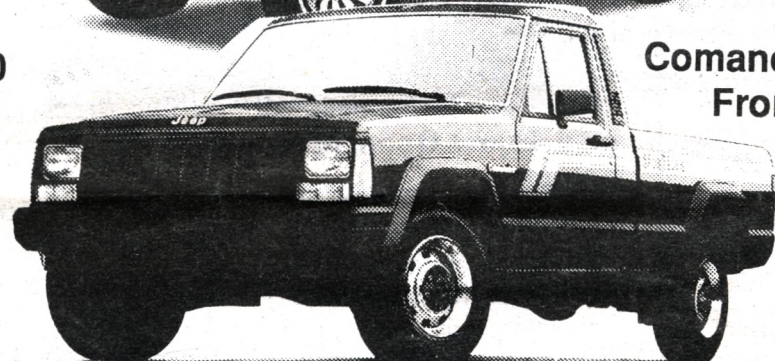
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